

TAKE NOTICE.

The Great Irish Orator, M. J. Fan-  
ning, will speak in Berea 2:00 and  
7:30 p. m. Friday, May 25. Subject:  
Temperance and Temperance Laws.  
Admission free. Collection for the  
cause. The 2 p. m. speaking will be  
on the street, opposite the postoffice.

COMMENCEMENT JUNE 5.

Great speakers; inspiring music;  
home-spirited fair. Let everybody plan  
to come to College for one day!

IDEAS.

To see things in undisputed  
possession, go into "the best room"  
of a respectable old farmhouse. Here  
the thing has the place of honor, and  
the person is a base intruder, having  
no rights of his own. The priestess  
hovers occasionally around her sacred  
things, waving her feather duster as  
a mystic wand, and then leaves them  
in respectful gloom. Nothing short  
of a death in the family would induce  
her to disturb them. Go into a busy  
workshop, and you may see how the  
thing may be taught to know its  
place; it is always at the mercy of  
the innovating intelligences. When a  
new idea comes, the old thing which  
had heretofore had a useful function  
is thrown aside. It is still as good as  
it ever was, but it is not good enough.  
It must go to the scrap pile. (Sam-  
uel M. Crothers.)

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The object of the Southern Edu-  
cation Board, in affiliation with the  
Southern Conference for Education,  
has been stated as follows:

Stimulation of interest in univer-  
sity education; Voluntary local tax-  
ation for the increase of school facil-  
ities; Education of teachers; Intro-  
duction of industrial and agricultural  
instruction; Association by states in  
conferences of the county superin-  
tendents of education; Improvement  
of schoolhouses; Co-relation of high  
schools with elementary schools and  
colleges; Compulsory education;  
Lengthening of school terms; Con-  
solidation of weak schools. It would  
be a great thing if every state organ-  
ized in affiliation with the move-  
ment.

Mr. Upton Sinclair, the author of  
the novel, "The Jungle," that has  
made such a sensation recently, has  
made charges against Armour and  
Company in regard to their opera-  
tions in packing diseased meats that  
should be called to the attention of  
all who consume packing products.  
Armour denies that one atom of any  
condemned animal finds its way into  
any food product sent out by the  
company, but Mr. Sinclair has made  
such charges that he is right in ask-  
ing, "If the things I have charged  
are false, why has not Mr. Armour  
sued me for libel?"

Secretary Taft has announced that  
he will buy supplies for the Panama  
Canal in the most advantageous mar-  
kets, which means that he will not  
pay the piratical prices which are  
charged by the special interests to  
the consumers in this country if he  
can buy cheaper in foreign markets.  
The Canal Commission does not need  
to pay United States duties on im-  
ports into Panama. This is merely a  
sane business policy. It dispenses  
the trusts of this country very much,  
of course, but it is better to offend  
the trusts than to pay out more of  
the people's money than is necessary  
to secure the supplies needed.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The elections in France show a  
tremendous majority for the "Block,"  
a government coalition of liberal  
party groups. So great is the tri-  
umph over the reactionaries that the  
Paris Temps says bluntly, "Clerical-  
ism and Nationalism are dead in  
France." The London Spectator  
says, "The Republic seems to be un-  
assailable even by an emotion."

The London Standard, in the  
course of a long article dealing with  
the progress of negotiations for an  
Anglo-Russian entente, says the ex-  
ecution of a definite compact may be  
confidently expected. The Japanese  
victory over Russia and her treaty  
with England have together settled  
for some time any possible Russian  
advance toward India.

Escorted by forty members of Par-  
liament, nearly 400 women suffra-  
gists, representing organizations from  
all parts of the country, interviewed  
Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the  
Foreign Office last Saturday and  
presented their claims that women  
be allowed to vote. When with those  
who are interested in this movement  
learn that when they convert all the  
women of any state or country to  
their views their battle is won? It  
is safe to say that not more than one  
woman in ten in England desires to  
vote, and not half of them would vote  
if allowed by law. When women  
really wish to vote, they will be  
granted the right to vote and not till  
then.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant  
Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

The 5th and 6th October we made  
short marches, reaching Springfield,  
twenty miles, in two days' march.  
It now became evident to all that  
General Bragg had abandoned the  
scene of conflict. By somebody's  
management, or mismanagement, we  
were not ordered to march until  
noon the 8th. During that  
forenoon Rousseau's, Gilbert's and  
Jackson's divisions, of McCook's  
corps, were hotly engaged with  
Bragg's main army, while here lay,  
scattered around within from two to  
eight miles, two whole corps of as  
brave, reliable troops as ever should-  
ered a musket, lying impatiently  
awaiting orders to move on the en-  
emy. At last we received orders,  
and were only two hours in double-  
quickening to within supporting dis-  
tance of our comrades—McCook's  
corps—who had by this time all be-  
come engaged, as also a part of the  
Fourth Corps, General Thomas.  
Up to 2 p. m. many had been slain  
on both sides. At 3 o'clock, just as  
we arrived within a mile of the en-  
gagement, only the artillery was  
playing freely. General Bragg led  
a ferocious charge in person on the  
center of our lines, where General  
Rousseau's division maintained its  
position, and hurled the tumultuous  
rebels back with complete success,  
our artillery plowing avenues of  
death through their serried columns,  
while the musketry mowed down  
whole ranks of "gray-backs" as they  
rolled frantically forward toward the  
federal lines. They were compelled  
to retire from that portion of the  
field in confusion, leaving the ground  
strewn with their dead, dying and  
wounded. But another charge, led  
by General Buckner, on General  
Jackson's division, met with better  
success, and exceeded in ferocity  
anything yet exhibited in the war.  
The overwhelming numbers of the  
enemy threw this division into disor-  
der. Generals Jackson and Terrill  
both fell. Then Generals Sheridan  
and Mitchell's commands became  
engaged, and exhibited that heroism  
characteristic of western troops.  
But I cannot enter into further de-  
tails of this bloody fight, as the au-  
thor's designs are only to follow the  
fortunes of the Eighth Kentucky.  
Thus the battle raged, indecisively,  
with only a part of our forces engaged,  
and our whole corps ready, will-  
ing and waiting, within supporting  
distance, like eager greyhounds  
straining at the leash, praying and  
pleading to be led on to support our  
brave, battling comrades. But no  
orders came. Brigade and regiment-  
al commanders, like their men,  
were intently expecting orders and  
ever ready to spring forward at the  
word. At sunset the battle merged  
into an artillery duel, and as dark-  
ness spread its sable mantle over  
these sanguinary scenes, the Union  
army reposed upon their arms.  
During the night the enemy leisure-  
ly resumed his retreat.

The loss in Rousseau's division  
alone was nineteen hundred killed  
and wounded. In all the other  
troops the loss was about four thou-  
sand killed, wounded and prisoners.  
The enemy's loss was only a little  
more than a drawn battle.

On the morning of the 9th, when  
it became known that Bragg's whole  
army had retreated south, with his  
long train of well loaded wagons,  
the general feeling of chagrin and  
disgust was truly great. Said our  
men, "After all our hard marching  
and bad living, we had rather met  
with defeat in battle than to have  
let the enemy slip off with their  
spoils without more severe punish-  
ment." Many officers and men  
openly expressed their doubts of  
General Buell's fidelity. Some of  
the men swore if we could not have  
a better department commander they  
would send the present one to "Hap-  
py Cannan after Nelson." The in-  
telligent reader will not wonder at  
the ill feeling of the Kentucky sol-  
diers when he is reminded—that  
Bragg's long train contained fifteen  
hundred wagon loads of provisions,  
clothing and other necessities for  
his army, together with several thou-  
sand horses and beaves, and an im-  
mense amount of groceries and goods,  
gathered from the principal towns  
of Kentucky, and now, in all proba-  
bility, they would make a safe re-  
treat in possession of all this plunder.  
Buell had only engaged the enemy  
once within five months, and then  
against his wish. Thus, Bragg had  
been allowed to traverse the richest  
portions of our native state, almost

undisturbed; to even perpetrate the  
fraud of inaugurating a governor at  
Frankfort; to rob, defraud and terri-  
fy the Union citizens and our friends  
in one of the most populous States  
in the Union; and was now about to  
make his escape, almost without in-  
terference. This was more than the  
furious, patriotic temper of our  
mountain boys could endure. It is  
not singular, after all this, that the  
federal government removed Gener-  
al Buell the same month (October),  
and appointed General Wm. S. Rose-  
crans in his stead; but not in time  
for the latter to inflict any of the  
well-deserved punishment the will-  
ing troops desired to give the rebels.

The 9th we moved up and bivou-  
acked on the east side of Perryville.  
The 10th our brigade moved out  
near Harrodsburg, and on the morning  
of the 11th some rebel cavalry  
made a dash at our picket lines, but  
were sent off in a hurry by a well  
directed fire. None of our regiment  
received any wounds.

The 12th, our brigade marched in  
line of battle towards Dick's River,  
over some very fine bluegrass farms  
for miles. We left a number of  
fences leveled as we advanced by  
right of companies to the front.  
Some of the brigade once came in  
sight of a small detachment of rebel  
cavalry, with whom a few shots were  
exchanged. At night we bivouacked  
near Camp Dick Robinson, on Dick's  
River, where we learned a large body  
of the enemy had just left. The  
13th we marched into Danville, the  
county seat of Boyle County, near  
which place we bivouacked. The  
people generally, being loyal, made  
many demonstrations of joy at being  
once more delivered from rebel rule,  
by waving numerous flags. We  
were preparing our evening meal,  
when we heard skirmishing ahead.  
Colonel Wolford's cavalry had stir-  
red up a few of the enemy's rear  
guard. Our regiment was instantly  
into column and double quickened  
four miles out to support Wolford,  
and try, as the boys said, "to get a  
few shots at them Johnnies." They  
had cleared out before we arrived.  
We returned to camp, drew two  
days' rations and received orders to  
be ready to move at 6 o'clock next  
morning. At that hour we took up  
our pursuit, with all the division, on  
the Crab Orchard road. We halted  
for the night at Stanford. About  
midnight we were all aroused and  
into line, and in five minutes were  
in column double-quickening out to-  
ward Crab Orchard, to support the  
Thirty-fifth Indiana, who, being on  
advance picket, were fired on by the  
enemy's rear guard pickets. Three  
miles from Stanford we found the  
Thirty-fifth, who had discovered the  
enemy's camp fires half a mile from  
them, at the bridge over Sugar  
Creek. We had two pieces of artil-  
lery, with which we threw a few  
shells at the fire and then advanced,  
but the rebels had made a hasty re-  
treat, leaving us sundry skillets and  
pots, containing their now smoking  
pieces of bread and meat which we  
relished for our breakfast, notwith-  
standing it was somewhat overcooked.  
Some of the Eighth boys found a  
sleeping rebel in a barn near by.  
From him we learned that we were  
not far behind the rebels' long wa-  
gon train, consequently there was  
skirmishing occasionally all day, and  
our artillery was constantly shelling  
the timbered district ahead. We did  
not halt for the night until 9 o'clock.  
The Eighth was placed half a mile  
in advance of the division on picket  
near the town of Mount Vernon, but  
everything was quiet except a lum-  
bering noise to the southward, which  
proved the enemy felling trees to  
prevent or impede our pursuit.

The 10th we halted near Rock  
Castle River, and sent forward heavy  
detachments to cut and clear the obstruc-  
tions from the Wild Cat Mountain  
road. On the 18th, the Eighth Ken-  
tucky, under Lieutenant Colonel  
May, was ordered out on a scout  
near the "Big Hill," where the regi-  
ment about dark succeeded in sur-  
prising and capturing forty of Che-  
rault's new rebel cavalry and thirteen  
good horses. Had it not been for  
the eagerness of a few of Company  
A, firing before orders, we would  
have bagged the principal part of  
that regiment, who were about to  
dismount and camp for the night.  
All those yet on their horses made a  
precipitate retreat, while those who  
had tied their horses were left hors  
de combat, and surrendered. The  
Eighth then returned that night with  
their prisoners to Mount "Wild Cat,"  
where we remained until midnight of

the 21st. We returned to near Mt.  
Vernon, and on the 22d passed  
through that place. There we took  
the direct road toward Somerset,  
bivouacked within thirteen miles of  
the latter, and arrived there the eve-  
ning of the 23d.

The Kentucky troops began to  
think a little pay from Uncle Sam  
would be in order. We had many  
married men in the command who  
had not heard a word from their  
families for three or four months,  
and knowing that even if the invad-  
ing rebels had left them unmolested,  
the cold weather was beginning, and  
admonished them to try and send  
their anxious, loving wives and chil-  
dren a few dollars, to make them  
somewhat comfortable for the winter.  
We had passed by our homes (or the  
majority had) without a murmur; but  
now tidings began to reach them by  
loyal fathers and friends just from  
home, who, being anxious to see sons  
or brothers, began to overtake us,  
that in many instances Union fam-  
ilies had been stripped by the invad-  
ers of what little some of them had,  
and in many instances entering their  
houses and taking their meat, cut-  
ting out and carrying off cloth from  
the loom, that the frugal soldier's  
wife had toiled to spin and weave to  
clothe their dependent little ones.  
There was in Kentucky no organ-  
ized relief for poor soldiers' wives  
and children, as was the case in  
more Northern States, and in the  
terror and excitement of the presence  
of the two great contending armies  
every one at home appeared to think  
that seeing after the safety and com-  
forts of his own was all that patriot-  
ism or selfishness required. These  
well confirmed rumors made many  
of the married men of the Eighth  
and Twenty-first Kentucky consider  
the probable condition of their de-  
pendent families. But on the 28th  
the column moved without com-  
plaint, and many sad faces and an-  
xious hearts were moving on further  
from the loved ones at home, who  
needed the long expected pay. The  
snow had fallen several inches deep,  
and the young timber bent over our  
road with the unshed foliage weight-  
ed with wet snow. Our supply train  
had been sent on to Columbus, in  
Adair county, thirty six miles from  
Somerset. We were two days in  
reaching there. Our rations were  
there, but the long promised pay-  
master again disappointed us, and a  
good many of the men began to com-  
plain bitterly about their pay. Col.  
Barnes called the line officers togeth-  
er and asked us to persuade the men  
to refrain from any words or actions  
that might bring the command into  
disgrace. The company command-  
ers collected their faithful soldiers  
around them and readily admitted  
their wrongs and grievances to be  
such, but said that we now had a com-  
mander who would, when appealed  
to on their behalf, not only have  
them paid but would, on the colonel's  
request, grant the men who had  
families short furloughs. After this  
advice, and Col. B. saying he would  
use his influence to obtain furloughs  
for the married men, the 1st day of  
November the boys shouldered their  
muskets with more cheerfulness,  
saying: "We will still do our duty  
and see if this new general will do  
us justice, and give us a chance to  
fight a little instead of wearing our  
bodies and patience out trotting  
around after the enemy without  
getting a chance to fire a gun."

Standard Oil Squads.

The Standard Oil trust has been  
waked up at last. It hysterically  
declares that the charges made by  
Commissioner Garfield are false and  
its only advantage over other opera-  
tors is the "to its economic and elab-  
orate industrial organization, cover-  
ing every detail of transportation,  
manufacture and administration." Commissioner Garfield has responded  
with documents substantiating his  
charges.

See the College Farm advertise-  
ment of first class fertilizers. Buy  
some and see your crops grow. Bed  
rock prices.

Mormons Seeking Political Control.

A recent speaker, who has lived in  
Utah, said in Kansas City recently:  
"The great object for which the  
Mormon Church is striving is polit-  
ical power. A constitutional amend-  
ment against polygamy is the only  
thing feared by the Mormons. They  
know that they cannot circumvent  
the national government, but if poly-  
gamy is left to state control they can  
preach it and practice it ultimately  
with legislative sanction by the elec-  
tion of safe men to office. When  
they can control twelve states, the  
Mormons can defeat a constitutional  
amendment. Their plan is to get  
enough Mormon voters to move to  
the states which they have marked  
for control."

Money in the Bank

Gives you a feeling of independence and security that adds  
to your good cheer, brings contentment, and makes your  
whole life easier to live.

These happy results do not require a big balance. Every  
dollar saved and deposited is just that much more placed  
between you and the ever possible time of need. Begin with  
any small amount you can spare and add to it regularly from  
your surplus earnings of these prosperous days. We will  
welcome your account and give careful attention to your  
banking needs. We offer you every protection of modern  
conservative banking.

Funds deposited in this bank are secured by a Paid-up  
Capital of \$25,000.00 and a stock holders' liability of an  
additional \$25,000.00, and in addition to this we carry both  
Fire and Bank Burglary Insurance and those in charge of  
the bank's funds are heavily bonded. We invite you to open  
an account with us.

We Pay You 4 Per Cent Interest to Save

Berea Banking Co.

FRUIT JARS  
ADVANCED

The market is far above our prices, we will stand pat  
till the first of June on

One-half Gall.	at 60c per doz. or \$7.00 per gross
Quarts	" 45c " " " 5.00 " "
Pints	" 40c " " " 4.50 " "

They are today worth much more than the above prices in  
the city, say nothing of freight and broken jars, which is  
both saved to you.

Best Jar-rings, two dozen for 5c; this is a small item  
but every little helps.

Our Prices on Flour

Only hold good this week, we are 50c per bbl. under the  
mills now and you had better look out.

The Phone is No. 29

AT WELCH'S

MARRIED!

If you are married to any one  
merchant just come to me and let  
me price through the different lines  
and see if you can't find cause  
for divorce.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.



# OUR SERIAL

## Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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### CHAPTER X. THE ARREST.

So it had come! And come in such a fashion that I saw no way of escape. The sergeant was between us and I could not strike him. And I found no words. A score of times I had thought with shuddering how I should reveal my secret to mademoiselle, what I should say and how she would take it. But in my mind it had always been a voluntary act, this disclosure. It had been always I who had unmasked myself, and she who listened—alone; and in this voluntariness and this privacy there had been something which seemed to take from the shame of anticipation. But here—here was no voluntary act on my own part, no privacy, nothing but shame. I stood mute, convicted, speechless—like the thing I was.

Yet if anything could have braced me, it was mademoiselle's voice, when she answered him. "Go on, Monsieur," she said, with the perfect calmness of scorn. "You will have done the sooner."

"You do not believe me?" he replied hotly. "Then, I say, look at him! Look at him! If ever shame—"

"Monsieur!" she said abruptly—she did not look at me. "I am ashamed myself!"

"Why, his very name is not his own!" the lieutenant rejoined jerkily. "He is no Barthe at all. He is Bartheut the gambler, the duelist, the bully—"

Again she interrupted him. "I know it," she said coldly. "I know it all. And if you have nothing more to tell me, go, Monsieur. Go!" she continued, in a tone of infinite scorn. "Enough that you have earned my contempt as well as my abhorrence!"

He looked for a moment taken aback. Then, "Ay, but I have more!" he cried, his voice stubbornly triumphant. "I forgot that you would think little of that! I forgot that a swordman has always the ladies' hearts. But I have more. Do you know, too, that he is in the cardinal's pay? Do you know that he is here on the same errand which brings us here—to arrest M. de Cochefort? Do you know that while we go about the business openly and in soldier fashion, it is his part to worm himself into your confidence, to sneak into madam's intimacy, to listen at your door, or to follow your footsteps, to hang on your lips, to track you—track you until you betray yourselves and the man? Do you know this, and that all his sympathy is a lie, mademoiselle? His help, so much bait to catch the secret? His aim, blood-money—blood-money? Why, no!" the lieutenant continued, pointing his finger at me, and so carried away by passion, so lifted out of himself by wrath and indignation, that in spite of myself I shrank before him—"you talk, lady, of contempt and abhorrence in the same breath with me! But what have you for him? What have you for him, the spy, the informer, the hired traitor? And if you doubt, if you want evidence, look at him. Only look at him, I say!"

And he might well say it! For I stood silent still; covering and despairing, while with rage and hate. But mademoiselle did not look. She gazed straight at the lieutenant. "Have you done?" she said.

"Done?" he stammered. Her words, her air, brought him to earth again. "Done? Yes, if you believe me."

"I do not," she answered proudly. "If that he is, he is satisfied, Monsieur. I do not believe you."

"Then tell me," he retorted, after a moment of stunned surprise, "why, if he was not on our side, do you think we let him remain here. Why did we suffer him to stay in a suspected house bullying us and taking your part from hour to hour?"

"He has a sword, Monsieur," she answered, with fine contempt.

"Milio diabol!" he cried, snatching his fingers in a rage. "That for his sword! No. It was because he held the cardinal's commission; because he had equal authority with us; because we had no choice."

"And that being so, Monsieur, why are you now betraying him?" she asked keenly.

He swore at that, feeling the stroke go home. "You must be mad," he said, glaring at her. "Mad, if you cannot see that the man is what I tell you he is. Look at him! Listen to him! Has he a word to say for himself?"

Still she did not look. "It is late," she replied, coldly and irrelevantly. "And I am not very well. If you have quite done, perhaps you will leave me, Monsieur."

"Mon dieu!" he exclaimed, shrugging his shoulders; "you are mad! I have told you the truth and you will not believe it. Well, on your head be it then, mademoiselle. I have no more to say. But you will see."

He looked at her for a moment as if he thought that she might still give way; then he saluted her roughly, gave the word to the sergeant, turned and went down the path. The sergeant went after him, the lantern waving in his hand. We two were left alone in the gloom. The frogs were croak-

ing in the pool; the house, the garden, the wood—all lay quiet under the darkness, as on the night when I first came to the chateau.

And would to Heaven I had never come! That was the cry in my heart. Would to Heaven I had never seen this woman, whose nobility and faith and singleness were a continual shame to me; a reproach, branding me every hour I stood in her presence, with all vile and hateful names. The man just gone, coarse, lowbred, brutal soldier as he was, man-flogger and drilling block, had yet found heart to feel my baseness and words in which to denounce it. What, then, would she say when the truth some day came home to her? What shape should I take in her eyes then? How should I be remembered through all the years—then?

Then? But now? What was she thinking, now, as she stood, silent and absorbed, by the stone seat, a shadowy figure with face turned from me? Was she recalling the man's words, fitting them to the facts and the past, adding this and that circumstance? Was she, though she had rebuffed him in the body, collating, now he was gone, all he had said and out of these scraps piecing together the damning truth? The thought tortured me. I could brook uncertainty no longer. I went nearer to her and touched her sleeve. "Mademoiselle," I said, in a voice which sounded hoarse and forced even in my own ears, "do you believe this of me?"

She started violently and turned. "Pardon, Monsieur," she answered. "I had forgotten that you were here. Do I believe—that?"

"What that man said of me," I muttered.

"That?" she exclaimed; and she stood a moment gazing at me in a strange fashion. "Do I believe what he said, Monsieur? But come, come," she continued, "and I will show you if I believe it. But not here."

She led the way on the instant into the house, going in through the parlor door, which stood half open. The room inside was pitch dark, but she took me fearlessly by the hand and led me quickly through it and along the



"MY GOD!"

passage, until we came to the cheerful lighted hall where a great fire burned on the hearth. All traces of the soldiers' occupation had been swept away. But the room was empty.

She led me to the fire and there in the full light, no longer a shadowy creature, but red-lipped, brilliant, trobbing with life, she stood opposite me, her eyes shining, her color high, her breast heaving. "Do I believe it?" she said. "I will tell you. M. de Cochefort's hiding-place is in the hut behind the fern-stack, two furlongs beyond the village, on the road to Auch. You will know now what no one else knows, he and I and madam excepted. You hold in your hands his life and my honor; and you know also, M. de Bartheut, whether I believe that tale."

"My God!" I cried. And I stood looking at her, until something of the horror in my eyes crept into hers and she shuddered and stepped back.

"What is it? What is it?" she whispered, clasping her hands. And with all the color gone from her cheeks she peered trembling into the corners and towards the door. "There is no one here. Is there any one—listening?"

I forced myself to speak, though I shook all over, like a man in an ague. "No, mademoiselle, there is no one here," I muttered. And then I let my head fall on my breast and I stood before her, the statue of despair. Had she felt a grain of suspicion, a grain of doubt, my bearing must have opened her eyes. But her mind was cast in so noble a mould, that having once thought fit of me and been converted, she could feel no doubt again. It was her nature to trust all in all. So, a little recovered from her fright, she stood looking at me in great wonder; and at last she had a thought.

"You are not well?" she said suddenly. "It is your old wound, Monsieur."

"Yes, mademoiselle," I muttered faintly. "It is my old wound."

"I will call Clon!" she cried impetuously. And then, with a sob, "Ah! poor Clon! He is gone. But here is Louis. I will call him, and he will get you something."

She was gone from the room before I could stop her; and I was left leaning against the table, possessor at last of the great secret which I had come so far to win. Possessor of that secret and able in a moment to open the door, and go out into the night, and make use of it—and yet the most unhappy of all men. The sweat stood on my brow, my eyes wandered round the room; I even turned towards the door, with some mad thought of flight—flight from her, from the house, from everything. And God knows if I might not have chosen that course; for I

still stood doubting, when on the door, that door, there came a sudden hurried knocking which jarred every nerve in my body. I started. I stood in the middle of the floor, gazing at the door, as at a ghost. Then, glad of action, glad of anything that might relieve the tension of my feelings, I strode to it and pulled it sharply open.

On the threshold, his flushed face lit up by the light behind me, stood one of the knaves I had brought with me to Auch. He had been running and panting heavily, but he had kept his wife. He grasped my sleeve instantly. "Ah! Monsieur, the very man!" he cried, tugging at me. "Quick! come this instant and you may yet be first. They have the secret. They have found Monsieur."

"Found whom?" I echoed. "M. de Cochefort?"

"No; but the place where he lies. It was found by accident. The lieutenant was gathering his men to go to it when I came away. If we are quick, we may get there first."

"But the place?" I said.

"I could not hear where it was," he answered bluntly. "We can hang on their skirts, and at the last moment strike in."

The pair of pistols I had taken from the shock-headed man lay on a chest by the door. I snatched them up, and my hat, and joined him without another word; and in a moment we were running down the garden. I looked back once before we passed the gate, and I saw the light streaming out through the door which I had left open; and I fancied that for an instant a figure darkened the gap. But the fancy only strengthened the one single iron purpose which had taken possession of me and all my thoughts. I must be first. I must anticipate the lieutenant and make the arrest myself. I ran on only the faster.

We seemed to be across the meadow and in the wood in a moment. There, instead of keeping along the common path, I boldly singled out—my senses seemed preternaturally keen—the smaller track by which Clon had brought us, and ran unflinching along it, avoiding logs and pitfalls as by instinct, and following all its turns and twists, until it brought us to the back of the inn, and we could hear the murmur of subdued voices in the village street, the sharp low words of command, and even the clink of weapons; and could see, above and between the houses, the dull glare of lanterns and torches.

I grasped my man's arm and crouched down, listening. "Where is your mate?" I said, in his ear.

"With them," he muttered.

"Then come," I whispered, rising. "I have seen enough. Let us go."

But he caught me by the arm and detained me. "You don't know the way!" he hissed. "Steady, steady, Monsieur. You go too fast. They are just moving. Let us join them, and strike in when the time comes. We must let them guide us."

"Fool!" I said, shaking off his hand. "I tell you, I know where he is! I know where they are going. Come; lose not a moment, and we will pick the fruit while they are on the road to it."

His only answer was an exclamation of surprise; at that moment the lights began to move. The lieutenant was starting. The moon was not yet up; the sky was gray and cloudy; to advance where we were was to step into a wall of blackness. But we had lost too much time already, and I did not hesitate. Bidding my companion follow me, and use his legs, I sprang through a low fence which rose before us, and stumbling blindly over some broken ground in the rear of the houses, came, with a fall or two, to a little watercourse with steep sides. Through this I plunged recklessly, and up the farther side, and, breathless and panting, gained the road just beyond the village and 50 yards in advance of the lieutenant's troop.

They had only two lanterns burning now and we were beyond the circle of light these cast; while the steady tramp of so many footsteps covered the noise we made. We were unnoticed. In a twinkling we turned our backs, and as fast as we could ran down the road. Fortunately, they were thinking more of secrecy than speed, and in a minute we had doubled the distance between us; in two minutes their lights were mere sparks shining in the gloom behind us. We lost, at last, even the tramp of their feet. Then I began to look out and go more slowly; peering into the shadows on either side of the fern-stack.

On one hand the hill rose steeply; on the other it fell away to the stream. On neither side was close wood—or my difficulties had been immensely increased—but scattered oak-trees stood here and there among grass and bracken. This helped me, and in a moment, on the upper side, I came upon the dense substance of the stack looming black against the lighter hill.

My heart beat fast, but it was no time for thought. Bidding the man in a whisper to follow me and be ready to back me up, I climbed the bank softly, and with a pistol in my hand, felt my way to the rear of the stack; thinking to find a hut there, set against the fern, and M. de Cochefort in it. But I found no hut. There was none; and all was so dark that it came upon me suddenly as I stood between the hill and the stack that I had undertaken a very difficult thing. The hut behind the fern-stack? But how far behind? How far from it? The dark slope stretched above us, infinite, immeasurable, shrouded in night. To begin to climb it in search of a tiny hut, probably well-hidden and hard to find in daylight, seemed a task as impossible as to meet with the needle in the hay! And now, while I stood, called and doubting, the steps of the

troop in the road began to grow sudden, began to come nearer.

"Well, M. le Capitaine!" the man beside me muttered—in wonder why I stood "Which way? Or they will be before us yet."

I tried to think, to reason it out; to consider where the hut would be; while the wind sighed through the oak and here and there I could hear an acorn fall. But the thing pressed too close on me: my thoughts would not be hurried, and at last I said at a venture, "Up the hill! Straight from the stack!"

He did not demur and we plunged at the ascent, knee deep in bracken and furze, sweating at every pore with our exertions and hearing the troop come every moment nearer on the road below. Doubtless they knew exactly whither to go! Forced to stop and take breath when we had scrambled up 50 yards or so, I saw their lanterns shining like moving glow-worms; and could even hear the clink of steel. For all I could tell, the hut might be down there and we two be moving from it! But it was too late to go back now; they were close to the fern-stack; and in despair I turned to the hill again. A dozen steps and I stumbled. I rose and plunged on again; again I stumbled. Then I found that I was no longer ascending. I was treading level earth. And—was it water I saw before me, below me, a little in front of my feet, or some mirage of the sky?

[To Be Continued.]

### HE REMAINED UNRUFFLED.

Catastrophe That Affected to the Main Sufferer as Only a Necessity.

Uncle Rufus was one of the calmest and most equable of mortals. Nobody had ever seen him excited or impatient. But there came a time that tried him, relates Youth's Companion. The furnace in the basement of his house was working badly. He had been experimenting with a new variety of coal, in which there was a considerable proportion of "slack," and it did not seem to be burning. He threw open the door of the furnace, thrust the end of a long poker deep into the smoldering mass and stirred it up vigorously.

The result was startling. A fierce burst of flame and smoke came forth not only enveloping Uncle Rufus, but blowing out the gas-caps in the rooms above, and filling the house with soot and ashes.

In the midst of the excitement Uncle Rufus came up from the basement with his usual slow and regular step. His face was black with grime, his eyebrows and eyelashes were singed to a crisp, and what was left of his hair and beard was a sight to behold.

He went to a mirror and took a good look at himself.

"Wal," he said, slowly and deliberately, "I was needing a shave as a hair cut, anyway."

### Fighter, Not a Lawyer.

An old time lawyer relates this incident of Joseph H. Choate's early career at the bar. He was opposed to a hot-tempered attorney by no means his equal in repartee. In the progress of the case Choate's adversary wholly departed from his self-control and threatened physical hurt to his opponent. "I can whip six like you," asserted the lawyer. Choate looked at him with a profound, calm contempt. "When I was a boy," he returned, "my father owned a bull. He was a wonder to fight. He could whip all the cattle in the neighborhood and did it. But at that," concluded the young man, "he couldn't win a lawsuit."

### Second Choice.

A white-headed old French Canadian entered a store adjoining the post-office in a New Hampshire village and requested the aid of the clerk in addressing a letter.

"Ah want him to go to mah nephew, M's Olive Debeau, Franklin," said he, producing what had once been a square white envelope.

"Sure. How do you spell 'Debeau'?" asked the clerk, whose scholastic attainments did not embrace a very extensive acquaintance with French surnames.

"Do 'no' how to spell 'Debeau'?"

"No."

"Wal, den," and the old man scratched his head reflectively for some seconds; "you jes' mak' him 'M's Olive Bradley.' Dat her name evence she bin got married."—Lippincott's Magazine.

### All Annoyed With the God.

Momus, in Greek fable, was the god of mockery and satire, who delighted in finding fault with gods and men. He was chosen to act as judge when there was a strife between Neptune, Minerva and Vulcan for supremacy in artistic power. Neptune made a hull, Minerva a house and Vulcan a man. Momus declared that Neptune should have set his bull's horns further forward for fighting purposes. He said that Minerva should have so constructed her house that it could be moved away from troublesome neighbors, and that Vulcan should have made a window in the man's breast through which his thoughts could be seen. All were so annoyed at his criticisms that they turned him out of heaven, and soon after this he died of vexation because he could find no fault in Venus, the goddess of love and beauty.—Stray Stories.

### Asked and Answered.

"What is the average weight of women?" asked the typewriter boarder. "The average wait of women," answered the bachelor dentist, "is half they are asked to marry."—Amos' Enquirer.

## FEEDING THE FIVE THOUSAND

Sunday School Lesson for May 27, 1906  
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 6:30-44. Memory verse, 44.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven."—John 6:32.

TIME.—April, A. D. 29, just before the Passover.  
PLACE.—Bethsaida, Fisher-home, was the name of a village on the east bank of Jordan, which the tetrarch Philip rebuilt and named Julias, in honor of the daughter of Augustus.—George Adam Smith, who believes there was but one Bethsaida. Others, however (Robinson, Stanley, Ireland, Tristram), believe that there was a second Bethsaida, in Galilee, west of the Jordan (John 12:21). The miracle took place in the rich plain of Hattalia, southeast of Bethsaida Julias.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Other accounts of the miracle: Matt. 14:13-21; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-14. Compare the feeding of the 4,000, Matt. 15:32-39, Mark 8:1-9. Compare this with other miracles of Jesus: The manna, Ex. 16:1-36; Elijah, 1 Kings 17:1-4; the widow, 1 Kings 17:9-16; Elisha, 2 Kings 4:42-44. Other instances of helpful children: Samuel, 1 Sam. 1:19, 24, 5, 16; Josiah, 2 Chron. 34:1-3; the captive maid, 2 Kings 5:2-4. Christ's sermon on the Bread of Life, John 6:22-71. Compare it with Deut. 8:3; Neh. 9:5; Isa. 55:24, Matt. 26:6, 11; 1 Cor. 11:23-26.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 30. "The apostles . . . together." Some weeks earlier Jesus had sent the twelve forth, two-by-two, to preach, teach and heal in the villages of Galilee, while He Himself went to His cities. "What they had done." Without doubt they had faithfully executed the commission given them. (See Matt. 10:5-8.)

V. 31. "Come ye yourselves apart." The original emphasizes the thought that privacy was greatly desired. "Into a desert place." Any unpopulated district is termed, by Orientals, a desert, or wilderness. "Were many coming and going." Jesus and the twelve found no opportunity for conversation, nor "leisure so much as to eat."

V. 32. "Departed . . . by ship privately." Embarked in a boat upon the Sea of Galilee, and by rowing, or sailing, reached the place Jesus had chosen. They tried to act out without attracting attention.

V. 33. "Saw . . . knew Him." or them." Saw them set out, and knew, from the direction the boat took, where they were going. "Hau stoat." Walked quickly along the coast to the north shore of the lake.

V. 34. "When He came out." When He landed and saw the eager crowd. "Moved with compassion." He pitied them because they seemed like sheep having no shepherd. "To teach them." Luke says, He "spoke unto them of the Kingdom of God." He also healed the sick whom they had brought.

V. 35. "Day was now far spent." It was toward the close of what the Jews called the first evening, which lasted from three to six o'clock. All began to think about something to eat. "This is a desert place." It was uninhabited, hence "desert," and unable to supply food for the people. "The time is far passed." The greater part of the day had been spent, or the time for the evening meal was already past.

V. 36. "Send them away." If they delayed longer, they might faint from exhaustion before they could reach a place where they could find food.

V. 37. "Give ye them to eat." This astonishing command came from the lips of Jesus. Yet He well knew they had not enough for even their own needs. "Shall we go and buy?" Was it the duty of these already tired men to make the long journey to the distant villages and return? "Two hundred pennyworth." This amount, about \$34 in our money, Philip had estimated would be needed for their great company.

V. 38. "When they knew." When Andrew found in the company a little boy who had brought his supper with him.

V. 39. "Commanded them to make." etc. Like an able general, Jesus directed the twelve, who directed the movements of the multitude. "Sit down by companies." The word translated companies refers to banqueting companies. "Green grass." It was springtime, and the grass was plentiful and fresh.

V. 40. "Sat down in ranks." Literally, "like garden beds." M. R. Vincent says: "The former adverb, by companies, describes the arrangement." V. 41. "When He had taken." The bread and fish were given into Jesus' hands. This was the most important thing. "Looked up to heaven." The whole company was thus directed by Jesus to recognize the supply as coming from the Heavenly Father.

"Blessed," or "gave thanks."

V. 42. "Did all eat." None refused. "Were filled." Each one had as much as he wanted. Christ always satisfies.

V. 43. "Took up . . . fragments." Jesus directed them to do so. He would teach them not to be wasteful. The baskets mentioned were the common wicker baskets used by the Jews when traveling, to carry food, so that they might not be forced to eat food which was polluted in any way.

Practical Points.

V. 33. God often tries our faith by permitting our cherished plans to be overthrown.—Jam. 1:3.

V. 36. Jesus never sends a seeking soul away empty.—Matt. 5:6.

V. 37. God gives no command but He gives power to obey it.—2 Cor. 9:8.

V. 40. It is well to use systematic business methods in Christian work.—1 Cor. 14:40.

V. 41. God honors His Children in permitting them to pass on His bounty to the world.—1 Pet. 4:10.

V. 42. Christ fully satisfied.—John 1:16.

## MAKING MOST OF THINGS.

Machinery of the Law Brought Into Use for Hard-Times Advertising.

When the defendant appeared the magistrate said: "Prisoner, you are charged with having climbed up the statue of the duke of Wellington, put a pair of braces over his shoulders and a placard calling attention to your establishment, where similar ones may be purchased."

"Well, sir," replied the offender, with an ingratiating smile, "of course, I want to get along in peace."

"After which," continued the magistrate, sternly, "you hung around his neck a lot of ties and attached to one of his hands a number of pairs of tea-tin shoes."

"Those shoes is first rate," said the defendant. "I would like to sell you a pair."

"You also," continued the magistrate, consulting the indictment, "obstructed the thoroughfare and created a disturbance by placing a paper collar and a top hat on the statue in question. Not only that," went on the magistrate, "but you endeavored to put on a coat and vest, with a placard: 'Go to Solomon's and get them as worn by the duke of Wellington for 18s 6d.' Now, this is most improper and reprehensible."

"Do'st right, sir," said Mr. Solomon, delightedly. "Pitch into me if you please. Speak loud, so does no one-hearer vellers can hear you," and he smiled benignantly upon the reporters.

"Good gracious!" thundered the magistrate, as a frightful idea struck him. "Is it possible you have the audacity to use the machinery of this court as an advertising device?"

"Do'st it, do'st it!" exclaimed the culprit, rubbing his hands, exultantly. "I made der gombiant myself. Does hard times a man must advertise, sir."

## JULES SIMON'S PARTRIDGE.

Bird Rescued by Him Became Great Pet and Spoiled His Appetite for Its Kind.

The taste of President Fallieres of France for roast partridge has already been placed on record, says the St. James' Gazette, that this taste of M. Fallieres was—some 15 or 20 years ago—the cause of a serious quarrel between him and his old friend, M. Jules Simon. For M. Jules Simon would never eat a partridge, and went the length of saying that any man who did so was a criminal. It was not until his reason was known that M. Fallieres would pardon his old friend for his rudeness.

When Jules Simon was ten years old, he found a small red partridge dying in the snow. He took the bird home and warmed it into life. One of its legs had been broken, and Simon, seeing that the fracture was too bad for setting, amputated the leg with his pocketknife, and replaced it with a wooden one. Two days later the partridge was as happy as possible, and the tick-tack, tick-tack of its wooden stump was to be heard all over the house. It became an inseparable companion of young Jules Simon, who named it Cornelia, and it followed him about wherever he went with the persistence of the little lamb. But one afternoon Cornelia was caught in a hall-storm, and killed by the stones before Jules Simon could go to her help. And Jules Simon never ate partridge from that day to his death. A partridge always reminded him of Cornelia.

## Diver's Strange Death.

After recovering the sheet anchor of the British battleship Cumberland, which had sunk in 22 fathoms of water in the Mediterranean, a diver rose to the surface too quickly and died after two days from the effects of the pressure.

## Frank About Frank.

The barber, Frank, we call him, says "say what you like about me," so we say he is an excellent barber and so is the fine looking man who leans on his arm.—Cassville (Wk.) Record.

## MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, May 18.	
CATTLE—Fair to good	3.25 @ 3.50
Heavy steers	3.10 @ 3.25
CALVES—Extra	3.75 @ 3.80
HOGS—Choice packers	6.50 @ 6.60
Mixed packers	6.25 @ 6.30
SHRIMP—Extra	3.50 @ 3.60
LAMBS—Clipped extra	5.50 @ 5.60
FLOUR—Spring patent	4.50 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 65
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 35
RYE—No. 2 choice	40 @ 45
PORK—Meat, prime	15.75 @ 15.80
LARD—Prime steam	8.25 @ 8.30
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.50 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 65
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 35
RYE—No. 2 choice	40 @ 45
PORK—Meat, prime	15.75 @ 15.80
LARD—Prime steam	8.25 @ 8.30
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.50 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 65
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 35
RYE—No. 2 choice	40 @ 45
PORK—Meat, prime	15.75 @ 15.80
LARD—Prime steam	8.25 @ 8.30
BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 65
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 35
RYE—No. 2 choice	40 @ 45
PORK—Meat, prime	15.75 @ 15.80
LARD—Prime steam	8.25 @ 8.30
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.1







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**Tampering with English.**  
New importance has been given by two announcements to the old question of reforming English spelling. One is that the department of school superintendents of the National Education association has submitted a trial list of ten "reformed" words. The other is that Mr. Carnegie has offered money for the support of a simplified spelling board, on which many distinguished and cultivated men have consented to serve. It is not time yet, believes the Youth's Companion, to say how much can be done to make the spelling of some English words more nearly phonetic, or to estimate the value of arguments for and against changes in orthography. One thing may be said, however, that no language will present greater difficulties to those who would change old habits than the English language, for it is the tongue of two great nations, neither of which has intellectual authority over the other. Even now England and America disagree on the spelling of "humor" and similar words.

**The National Spirit.**  
Respect for the flag has long been a favorite topic with us, says Youth's Companion. Respect for the national songs is equally important. Even on frivolous occasions, when the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "America" is played, it is proper to stand. A witness says that at the close of a dance in a navy yard, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the commandant saw two people who remained seated, and he asked sharply: "Is there anything the matter?" In a theater, when the piece was played in the midst of other incidental music, the audience rose. No southern audience or assembly ever remains passive when it hears "Dixie." People in all states of the union should be at least respectful enough to stand while a national song is played or sung.  
By a unanimous vote the judges of the annual public-speaking contest held at Columbia university, New York, have awarded the first prize to Pka Isaka Seme, an African prince. This is the first time in the history of the Curtis medal competition that a negro student has contested. Seme's subject was "The Regeneration of Africa" and his oration was delivered with a convincing earnestness that won the audience. Seme is a senior at Columbia and expects to get the degree of bachelor of arts at the close of the college year, when his people will send him to study law at Oxford. When he completes his course he will return to Zululand, where it is said a government appointment awaits him.  
In the course of a London law case one of the witnesses, questioned as to a certain speech he had made at a banquet, admitted that he did not confine himself strictly to the truth. "But," he added, "I was regarded there as a humorist, and one can't be a humorist and always speak the truth."

**WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.**  
**Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs of Recent Interesting Happenings.**  
**EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.**  
**The Doings of the Government Officials—Crimes and Casualties and Other Notes of General Interest.**  
**Congressional Items.**  
After seventy days of almost continuous deliberation the senate passed the railroad rate bill by the practically unanimous vote of 71 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by Senators Foraker, republican, of Ohio; and Morgan and Pettus, democrats, of Alabama. There was an almost general sigh of relief among the members. The bill has received more attention from the senate and from the country at large than any measure that has been before congress since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act in 1893. It was reported to the senate on February 28 and was made the unfinished business on March 12. From March 12 to May 4 the bill was under general discussion without limitation on the duration of speeches, fifty-eight of which were delivered.  
The naval appropriation bill, carrying nearly a hundred million dollars, was completed on the 16th in the house, after one of the busiest days of the present session. The feature of the day's debate grew out of the attempt to defeat the appropriation for the largest battleship of its class in the world, and the tenor of the speeches for the ship was that the American republic must be abreast of the nations of the world in the strength of her navy.  
The house committee on public lands on the 16th authorized a favorable report on a bill granting five per cent of the sale price of public lands to the various states in which such lands have been sold and which have not been given this benefit heretofore. The bill will entail the payment out of the treasury of an aggregate of \$5,000,000.  
The president transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary Taft, accompanied by numerous appendices, bearing on the controverted right of the isthmian canal commission to purchase supplies abroad if they can be purchased cheaper than in America. The president, in a letter to Secretary Taft, says that the views expressed by the latter in the affirmative have his full approval. The letter of Secretary Taft to the president relates to the purchase of dredges for use in the construction of the Panama canal.  
President Roosevelt transmitted to congress the complete report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, of the investigations which he made into the operations of the alleged oil trust. A full synopsis of the report, accompanied by a message from the president dealing with the fact developed by the inquiry, was sent to congress on Friday, the 4th inst. The publication of the message and the synopsis of the report attracted widespread attention. Comments on the message and the report were made by officials of the Standard Oil Co. and by officials of the several systems of railroads.  
Senator Morgan reported to the senate his plan for a canal across the isthmus of Panama. The plan is for a sea level canal from each ocean to Culahra and for locks lifting to a 60-foot level for eight miles. The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals declined to consider the type and the Alabama senator made an adverse report in order to get the plan before the senate.  
After two week's debate the house passed the naval appropriation bill carrying the \$99,764,000.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Between Pesta and Grebna three Greek bands exterminated a party of Wallachs, men, women and children, escorted by a lieutenant and 40 soldiers. They killed seven of the soldiers, wounded nine and captured the rest. At Decova, near Resina, troops exterminated a Bulgarian band of eight, the troops losing three of their number killed.  
In spite of the fear that the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the lower house of parliament would precipitate an immediate conflict between the Russian crown and parliament, it is authoritatively announced that Emperor Nicholas is determined to avoid a breach if possible. Not only will partial amnesty be granted, but the emperor is ready to replace the Gorenkyn ministry with a cabinet chosen from among the conservative members of the majority in the lower house in the hope of effecting a compromise. He is not willing, however, to permit the majority to select the premier.  
Secretary Taft has detailed Major L. W. Little, quartermaster's department, and Capt. James A. Logan, commissary in the department to study new methods employed in transporting and feeding the numerous employees of the Barnum & Bailey show, with a view to the adoption of any worthy ideas into the army transport and commissary service.  
Grand Chief Engineer Stone recommended to the convention of locomotive engineers the election of another assistant grand chief. The head of the order said that because of increasing business more assistance is needed.

**Twenty-one awards of medal and money were made by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its meeting on the 16th. It is expected the medals will be ready for distribution about July 1.**  
Congressman Ransdell, of Louisiana; Rainey and Lorimer, of Illinois, and other members of the executive committee of the national rivers and harbors committee, who were in St. Louis for two days, departed for home. Arrangements are being made by the ways and means committee of the Chicago Commercial association to hold a corn festival in Chicago this fall, which will eclipse any thing of the like nature ever undertaken in the middle west.  
United States Marshal W. H. Darrough returned to Ft. Worth, Tex., with a posse from the Spavinsaw hills, where his officers captured Ben Hurry and Ned Carls, alleged accomplices of the Wickliffe brothers, the Cherokee Indian outlaws.  
After electing officers for the coming year the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association adjourned at Atlanta, Ga., to meet probably at the James-town exposition. F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex., was elected president.  
Geo. W. Jimenez, the New York policeman, who went to Panama seven months ago to reorganize the police department of that republic, has quit the task and reached his home in Brooklyn.  
Prof. Paul Samuel Relasch, of Madison, Wis., has been appointed one of the American delegates to the Rio conference in place of James S. Marlan, who has been obliged to decline the place.  
Capt. Owens, director of military intelligence in the Sudan, a British officer, and Gen. Fathi, Egyptian, have been appointed commissioners to meet the Turkish commissioners to delimit the Turkish-Egyptian frontier.  
Denunciation of so-called tuberculosis nostrums in the shape of patent and proprietary medicine was the feature of the discussion at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held at Washington.  
To about 25 officers and members of the Merchant Marine League of the United States who called upon him recently, the president expressed himself as heartily in favor of the ship subsidy bill now pending in the house. The measure has passed the senate. The president told his visitors that he needed no argument to convert him to the belief in a policy of building up the merchant marines of the country. He was confident, he said, that the legislation now before the house would go far toward beginning the proper building up of a merchant marine, and it was with pleasure that he would give his aid to getting through legislation of that sort.  
The London Standard says it is understood the government intends at the next session of parliament to introduce an Irish local government bill which will be a compromise between the so-called devolution scheme and home rule.  
The protected cruiser St. Louis, second in her class of three to reach the trial stage, made a splendid showing on standardization trial on the Rockland course. Her fastest corrected mile was made at the rate of 22.34 knots an hour, for which the number of propeller revolutions necessary was 152.63 per minute. The mean of the five highest runs was made at the rate of 22.124 knots per hour and 150.65 revolutions per minute were required.  
Jerry Hayes, alias J. Nonlon, on the charge of having murdered Mabel Pate, for whose death Charles L. Tucker has been sentenced to die next month. He was taken into custody on a warrant issued from the municipal court on a complaint sworn to by Henry I. Hestfield, a clerk in the office of Vehey, Innes & Mansfield, of Boston, attorneys for Tucker.  
The Standard Oil Co. issued to its shareholders a statement in reply to the special message recently sent to congress by President Roosevelt and the report on the country's oil industry by Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of corporations, which accompanied it. The statement is signed by C. M. Pratt, secretary, and was issued by order of the board of directors. It denied positively that the charge that the Standard Oil Co. benefited by secret rates for transportation of its products.  
Because the college trustees have accepted the gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, Mary E. Bird, for 19 years an instructor in the astronomical department of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., tendered her resignation.  
Word had been received at Brainerd, Minn., that fire at Cross lake destroyed between five and six million feet of white pine logs belonging to the Northland Pine Co. Loss estimated at about \$100,000.  
After hearing much additional testimony concerning donations of stock to officials and employees of the Pennsylvania railroad by soft-coal mining companies, the interstate commerce commission adjourned until the 23d, when it will resume its sessions in Philadelphia and proceed with the inquiry into alleged discrimination by the railroads in the distribution of cars.  
The improvement in Mrs. Davis' condition continues, and the last reports from her bedside were to the effect that she was much better at New York.  
John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National League baseball team, was placed under arrest at Pittsburgh, charged by Edward Brady with aggravated assault and battery upon his 13-year-old son, Nell Brady. McGraw learned a warrant was out for his arrest and surrendered himself to the police magistrate. He was released on \$500 bonds. It is alleged McGraw struck the lad with a whip as the bus was leaving the ball park.

**Five commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly were bruised and injured at Des Moines by the collapse of a temporary stand which had been erected for the purpose of getting a group photograph. The injured are Dr. C. Lukins, Howell, N. M., hip bruised; Rev. W. O. David, Monongahela, W. Va., hip bruised; Geo. Willis, Mendota, Ill., back bruised; Rev. J. M. Gaughay, Chariton, Ia., leg strained; Rev. W. C. Buell, Taos, N. M., back bruised. Mr. Davis is the most seriously hurt, and is under a physician's care.**  
Senator Newlands has been authorized by members of the interstate commerce commission to report his bill for the creation of a joint commission consisting of members of the senate and house of representatives to frame a report as to the practicability and advisability of a national incorporation act for railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce.  
The issue of the first encounter between the monarch and the representatives of the people hangs for the moment in the balance. Though the representative chamber of parliament and the council of the empire adopted addresses in reply to the speech from the throne no answer has been given. President Mourmouff, who had hoped to obtain an audience of Emperor Nicholas for presentation of the address of the lower house received instead an invitation to a gala birthday luncheon at Peterhof, an official function to which no other high functionaries have been bidden. There is no intimation on the court side that this invitation is connected with the request for an audience. The parliamentary leaders consider the failure to include the other deputies who were instructed to accompany President Mourmouff renders it out of the question for the president of the lower house to discuss the address even informally.  
A minority report condemning the Bonyaz bill recently reported from the house committee on election of president, vice president and representatives in congress, and giving the federal courts jurisdiction in election fraud cases, has been filed in the house. The report includes an argument to show that the constitution only gave to the federal authorities jurisdiction over the elections as a final safeguard to the union, that there is no extraordinary condition at present which calls for the exercise of this power, and that the bill, therefore, ought not to pass.  
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars await Mrs. Andrea Nelson, a widow with nine children, who was burned out during the San Francisco earthquake, and who is now believed to be in some refuge camp there. Her husband, a tanner, though the son of a wealthy father in Sweden, died in 1898, leaving the family destitute. The woman, too proud to appeal to her wealthy father-in-law, worked hard to support herself and little ones. They lost all when the fire swept the city. Now comes word that the father-in-law in Sweden is dead and his large estate is all to go to the widow of his dead boy.  
The American fishing schooner Rayman, which was seized off Cape George May 3, for fishing within the three-mile limit, was released under \$100 bonds.  
The six-story piano factory of Jacob Hall & Sons, a three-story building occupied by John H. Carls and door factory and the Doll Co.'s planing mills, in New York, were destroyed by fire with an aggregate loss of \$250,000.  
Miss Julia Marlowe, whose illness forced her to leave Ottawa, is now at her home in New York under the care of her physician, who states that Miss Marlowe will be able to fill her engagement in Brooklyn.  
A report is published in Berlin of an accident at Hekjavik, Iceland, resulting in the loss of three cutters, the Ingvar, the Emilia and the Sophie Whistley. Nationality of the vessels and date of disaster not reported.  
There have been two days of fighting at the villages of Stoger and Baritz, in the district of Tachildja, between Mussulmans and Nizams on one side and Christians on the other. Several persons were killed or wounded.  
What is practically martial law reigns at Coeymans, N. Y., on the west bank of the Hudson river, 12 miles south of Albany. The strike of the brickmakers in force all along the Hudson broke into riot here and after a pitched battle between the 500 union strikers and nearly as many non-union men, in which one woman was severely wounded, Pitts was called from Albany. He decided that he and his deputy could not suppress the riot and four Albany companies of militia, about 250 strong, were ordered out.  
Crazed by drink and disappointment in a love affair, James H. Clark, a telegraph operator at the little town of Chambliss, north of Atlanta, Ga., began a rampage of crime. In less than 24 hours he killed one man, severely wounded three others, slightly wounded a fifth, and clubbed a sixth with a shotgun, set fire to the home of one of his victims, and when surrounded by a posse shortly after turned his revolver upon himself and pierced his own heart with a bullet.  
It is stated that President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., will resign his position on account of the revelations made before the interstate commerce commission.  
M. Jakovlev, who was the candidate of the constitutional democrats for member of the lower house of Russian parliament, was shot by two unknown men and died in the hospital.  
Maj. Geo. H. Goddard, 75 years old, a retired capitalist, former cashier of the Valley National bank, and who was a director of the old Laclede bank, died suddenly at his home in St. Louis from heart disease.

**Michigan Forest Fire**  
Destroys Many Villages and Devastates an Area 64 by 30 Miles.  
Stories of Heroic Battles Were Numerous, Dozens of Towns Being Saved Only by the Most Desperate Battles With Flames.  
Detroit, Mich.—Fragmentary reports that have reached here from Escanaba and Gladstone, Mich., stating that a disastrous forest fire is raging in the upper peninsula in the neighborhood of the two cities mentioned. It is reported that three towns have been destroyed; that 30 square miles of territory have been devastated and that several persons have been burned to death.  
The reports of loss of life by the forest fires are very vague and may prove ungrounded.  
During the overvalued peralutant efforts were made to get into telegraphic communication with Escanaba via St. Ignace, but without success, the telegraph line having evidently been badly crippled by the fires. Several brief dispatches were received, however, from Menominee and Marquette.  
The village of Saunders is reported wiped out of existence. Quinnesec, a village of 1,000 population, about 60 miles from Menominee, is burning. Reports from Menominee estimate that half a dozen villages and hundreds of farm buildings will be entirely destroyed.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—A tour of the district in the upper peninsula of Michigan covered by the forest fires in a special train, the first train to go through the district since the catastrophe, shows that the fire appears to be practically out in all the district. The fire raged for a distance of 64 miles along the line of the Escanaba and Lake Superior railroad and for 30 miles beyond Channing, the western terminus of the road. It seems certain now that 2,000 persons are homeless in that district and that 1,000 are left desolate at Quinnesec. The Quinnesec fire, however, was of different origin from the Escanaba fire, having started in a field where men were pulling stumps and burning debris. This fire spread into the city, wiped out all the buildings except three residences and the paper mills. Then the fire spread into the timber and running north for 40 miles finally joined the flames sweeping east of Escanaba. It was also learned that Woodlawn and Kingsley, on the Escanaba and Lake Superior line, were destroyed, and Perkins on the North-western.  
The strip burned along the Escanaba and Lake Superior road appears to be 30 miles wide and the alarming nature of the earlier reports of the fire seem to be thoroughly verified by the trip.  
Stories of heroic battles against the flames are numerous. Dozens of towns were saved only by the most desperate battle with the flames. Northland, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, was three times threatened. First the fire swept toward the place from the north, but was checked when two residences were scorched. Wagons with barrels of water prevented the spreading of the fire. Driven away the fire swept west and then returned from that direction and again was stopped. A third time the fire spread into a great tract of timber south of the town, which reached up to the doors of the houses in that part of Northland and a third time was checked. Many fronts were seen. The home of one man, who carried the coffin with the corpse of his dead baby 30 miles to Escanaba, went back on the special train and found his home gone but the picket fence surrounding the house untouched. The ashes of his home had been blown away by the gale and the fence was the only evidence of human habitation. The rest of the town had been swept away.  
A remarkable feature of the fire is the fact that nearly all of the refugees are not disheartened, but are determined to return and begin over. They have only the clothes they wear, but say this is the fortune of the frontiersmen.  
Even if their homes are lost the fire has cleared the land for them and this much labor is saved.

**PLAIN TALK WITH THE BOYS**  
The Cigarette Is the First Step, Generally, to a Dissipated Life.  
Do you want to know where a boy usually begins to be fast? With a cigarette. It is the lad's first step in bravado, resistance of sober morality, and a bold step in disobedience. Just now take the matter on the scientific side. Tobacco blights a boy's finest powers, wit, muscles, conscience. Nations are legislating against it. Germany, with all her smoke, says: "No tobacco in the schools." It spoils boys' brains and makes them too small for soldiers. Knock at the door of the great military institutions of France: "No tobacco" is the response. Try West Point and Annapolis—"Drop that cigarette" is the word. Indeed, smoking boys are not likely to get so far as that.  
Maj. Munton, of the marine corps, who is in charge of the Washington navy barracks, says that one-fifth of all the boys examined are rejected for heart disease, of which 99 cases in 100 come from cigarettes. His first question is: "Do you smoke?" "No, sir," is the favorable reply. But the record is stamped on the very body of the lad, and out he goes. Apply for a position in a bank. If you use tobacco, beer, cards, the bank has no use for you.  
Business life demands fine brain, steady nerve, firm conscience. Watch the boys. See one 16 years in age, 13 in size, 20 in sin, and he smokes, probably chews and drinks. Tobacco of seven and eight are at it. The vice increases. I could pile up statistics by the hour, testimony from the highest medical authority, of the misery, preparing and already come. The use of cigarettes increases enormously, but only increases the use of stronger tobacco. In August, 1899, 16,000,000 more cigars were made in this country than in the year before, and the firm that made this statement credits the increase to the cigarette and the fault to careless parents.—C. M. Southgate, in National Advocate.

**ABOUT BEER-MONEY.**  
Some Startling Figures as to What the Drink Bill of English Workmen Will Do.  
"Were the whole of the working-class drink expenditure pooled," says the British Temperance League's "Annual," "two or three years would settle the land question, and place us in a fair way for settling the drink and poverty question also. The working-class expenditure on drink is now £1,000,000,000 per annum. One-half of this—£500,000,000—would purchase 2,500,000 acres of land at £20 per acre, and this would mean yearly 500,000 families settled on small holdings of five acres each."  
"The second £500,000,000 of working-class yearly drink expenditure would provide a capital of £100 each for every one of the 500,000 land settlers."  
"Sir Robert Edgcumbe, when he split up his estate into allotments, found it a powerful inducement to put before his would-be purchasers that what buys pots of beer would buy yards of land. The working classes spend on an average 7s per week in drink, or £18 4s per year. Another 8s per week, making 7s 8d, would be £20 per annum, the purchase money of one or two acres, according to price, in one year, simply by diverting the drink money."

**ONE DEAD, TWO INJURED.**  
One of Them Probably Fatally, Is the Result of a Shooting Affray.  
Washington, D. C.—One negro dead and two others injured, one of them probably fatally, is the result of a shooting affray which occurred in Rosslyn, Va., across the Potomac river from Washington. "Uncle" John Jones, colored, 70 years of age, it is said, started the trouble. He was killed by Constable Edward Velch. Jones wounded Terry Godsey, 35, who is at Georgetown university hospital with probably fatal injuries, and Rastus Ransom, 20, who is suffering from a bullet wound in the shoulder. The quarrel first started in Washington between Jones and Ransom and was renewed in the Virginia hamlet. Jones had been drinking.  
The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.  
New York.—The new Hamburg-American line steamer the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the largest passenger steamer afloat, completed her initial trip across the Atlantic. She brought 490 saloon and 1,706 steerage passengers.  
Ball Player Dropped Dead.  
Detroit, Mich.—At Saginaw on Sunday, during a game of ball, Carl Stauber, aged 18, dropped dead of heart disease as he reached first base after driving a liner into left field in the second inning.

**TEMPERANCE NOTES**  
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## Cause of Mortality Among Bottle-Fed Babies

By DR. FRANK E. STONE,  
City Physician of Linn, Massachusetts.



THE high death rate in nursing infants is attracting the attention of the people as well as the physician. The contagious diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs, and premature birth, cause but a small percentage of these deaths—by far the larger per cent. is due to diseases of the intestinal tract, principally diarrhoeal. Many mothers, for various reasons, are unable to nurse their infants, and statistics show that the large majority of nursing infants dying of diarrhoeal causes are bottle-fed. This would indicate that the milk, which constitutes the bulk of the bottle-fed infants' nourishment, is at fault. So it is, but we cannot always put the blame of the impure milk upon the dairymen. By the constant watchfulness of the state boards of health and the boards of health of the larger cities which employ a city chemist, the dairymen have been taught the necessity of cleanliness, both in the stable and among the attendants.

Though the milk may be delivered at the home as free from "dirt" as possible, yet in a few hours that milk may be teeming with bacteria, due to the uncleanness of the household. In the summer months, when so many deaths occur from diarrhoeal causes, mothers should be made to understand the need of care in preparing the milk. They should not remove the soiled napkins from the child and then prepare the milk for the bottle without first washing their hands. In this way injurious bacilli frequently find their way into good milk, or onto the nipple. The soiled napkins should not be allowed to lie around the room at all, but should immediately be put into a covered vessel. Napkins, simply wet, should not be hung up to dry in the room, without being washed; flies can carry disease from these soiled napkins to the mouth of the nursing

The utensil in which the milk is prepared should be absolutely clean; the bottle should be washed in hot soap suds daily, and rinsed with saleratus or borax water, the nipples should be washed after each feeding and kept in a solution of boracic acid. If the baby should go to sleep without emptying the bottle, the remainder should on no account be given to him when he awakes.

By observing these precautions the high mortality in bottle-fed babies might be greatly reduced.

Frequently too much cane sugar is added to cow's milk, starting a diarrhoea from fermentation. Serious diarrhoea is often due to overfeeding, too frequent feeding or a too rapid flow from the nipple.

Owing to the tendency in cities to crowd tenement houses together, to make the rooms small, and for the parents to sleep in the same room with two or more children, there is insufficient air space. The crowding of the room with furniture makes it harder to keep clean and little heaps of dust may remain for weeks, rendering the nursing infant more liable to diarrhoea through lack of pure air.

Under these conditions, milk which may have been delivered in good condition may readily become contaminated and start a fatal diarrhoea, and so add to the high mortality in infants.

Frank E. Stone

## Psychology of the Kiss

By BLANCHE RING,  
the Actress.

woman immediately concerned? Ingenious queries these, frequently asked of us player folk who have the good fortune to so vividly impress an audience with the bona fide nature of our stage love-making. Indeed, they are so very ingenious that in spite of the obvious compliments to our powers of portrayal, we actor men and women are obliged to smile at the innocence, the childlike ignorance of human psychology, which makes the asking of such questions possible.

For it seems to me that of all problems of psychology that pertaining to the nature of a kiss ought to be the most thoroughly understood. The emotion which prompts the kiss of love and passion is such a democratic emotion—one so common to all humanity—that one would suppose men and women to be possessed of a certain instinctive knowledge as to the various and delicate complexities in which it is involved. One would suppose that they ought to be able to reason from the basis of their own personal emotional experience how real the actor's kiss must under the circumstances be, and how much it must thrill the actress, received as it is in full view of a theatrical people.

But not a bit of it. They reject the evidence of their own judgment, of their own experience—an experience which has indubitably taught them that no matter how passionate the love between a man and woman may be, a kiss received or given in the presence of a third person is, and can be, only the merest hollow mockery of a kiss—so far as real feeling is concerned.

Now, there is absolutely no psychological difference between the kiss I have just described and its emotional import and the stage kiss. The one is just as lifeless, just as perfunctory, just as foreign to genuine passion as the other.

There is abundant truth in the saying to always be suspicious of the man who makes love gracefully and convincingly. The manifestations of real, genuine passion are neither graceful, nor, from a stage point of view, convincing, for the very good reason that they are not dramatic. Nor is the kiss of real love, of real passion, a convincing or dramatic kiss.

It is an axiomatic truth, recognized by theatrical managers everywhere, not to engage play-folk lovers to enact similar roles in a drama, if it is at all possible to get anyone else. For our astute managers know full well that which the great majority of the play-going world seems to forget, and that is that there is only one place in the world where a man and a woman in love with each other can make love naturally, and that is within the four walls of a room, with the door closed and the gas turned low.

What does the stage kiss mean? How fraught with emotion may or may not it be for the actor and for the actress? What of genuine passion does or does not it predicate of the man and

## PROMISES OF DEMOCRATS.

The Party Will, If It Gets a Chance, Do Some Wonderful Things—Yes?

It is the privilege of a minority party to tell of the great and good things it will do if the people will but give it a commission to make and execute the laws.

Therefore, says the Chicago Chronicle, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the leader of the minority in the house of representatives at Washington, was acting within his rights when he took two hours to tell half of what the Democratic party would do on the condition stated and reserved the other half to tell next day.

It was his privilege to make his boasts in his own way of what his party would do if given a chance to put its armor on, but one may venture to suggest that in soliciting public favor a representative of the Democratic party would be more likely to succeed if he should exercise moderation in view of the record that party has made for itself and of certain notorious facts regarding the present ingredients of the broth in its kettle and caldron. It is hardly wise to call attention to these things by confidently promising what everybody knows the party can never agree to perform.

Addressing the Republican side of the house, Mr. Williams said: "If you don't revise the tariff we will. If you don't admit Oklahoma and Indian territory we will. If you don't pass a just and reasonable rate bill we will."

These confident boasts convince nobody. They only remind people of things.

They remind people that the Democratic party was intrusted with power in 1892 upon an unequivocal and doubly emphasized pledge to revise the tariff and that the result was satisfactory to no one.

The party came into power on the 4th of March, 1893. An extra session of the Democratic congress was held the following summer, but the tariff was not touched. It was not until the summer of 1894 that a tariff bill was passed.

The bill passed was a non-descript. It was based on no principle. It was protective in the main and free trade in spots. It differed from the tariff it displaced mainly in that it changed some of the special beneficiaries and favorites. Some that had been lifted up it cast down and some that had been cast down it lifted up. It changed northern favorites for southern favorites without regard to any general economic principle.

It was so unsatisfactory that the Democratic president would not connect his name with it, but left it to become a law without his signature while he innocently reproached the leading Democrats in congress with infidelity both to principle and to solemn party pledges.

Who will believe Congressman Williams when he ventures to promise that such a party will revise the tariff in a way that will be acceptable even to a respectable minority of the American people?

That the Democratic party will, if it gets a chance, make three states out of four territories in such a way, if possible, as to make two of the three states Democratic we may readily believe. In a matter of that kind the Democratic factions can generally get together.

But when Mr. Williams ventures to promise a "reasonable rate bill" on behalf of his party he particularly invites attention to the present state of that party. He will be in a better position to make promises when the Democrats in the house and the senate come to some sort of agreement as to what a reasonable rate bill is. As matters now stand he merely directs attention to the fact that Mr. Tillman could not induce a single Democratic member of the senate committee in charge to sign his report on the rate bill and that they have failed to get together on any important question involved in that bill.

The promises of Mr. Williams are provocative only of derision.

## POLITICAL PARTY NOTES.

Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that travel is a valuable thing. Keep on traveling, William, but don't run again for the presidency.—Boston Budget.

The question of tariff revision may be said to be in the president's hands. If he declares for revision at the next session or by the next congress it will come. Otherwise it will be deferred until 1910, and it will not come then unless the one party finds itself in power in the executive office and in both branches of congress.—Dubuque Globe-Journal.

The organization known as the American Reciprocal Tariff League, whatever unique kind of a "tariff" league that may be, appears to be active just at this time in promoting the kind of "reciprocity" for which the organization stands. Their idea of reciprocity seems to be the tearing down of tariffs that are intended to afford protection against unjust competition, and inviting what they are pleased to term "reciprocal trade" in competing products.—American Economist.

As we expect most favored nation treatment from Germany, we should give it to her in return, which means the abrogation of all treaties which prevent it.—Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise.

It is not going to very great lengths to describe the Philippine tariff scheme as "delusion on the part of its advocates, so far as they are sincerely desirous of helping the Filipinos. If anybody wants to help those people there are other and more effective ways than passing a bill which threatens injuries to American industries.—Harford Times.

## MARKET THAT IS CHEAPEST

How Free Trade Would "Improve" the Condition of Domestic Workers.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, leading tariff smasher in Massachusetts, has an article in the Inter-Nation arguing for tariff revision. He repeats with child-like candor and credence some points that the free trader clings to in the face of facts that overwhelm adult minds of the ordinary quality, says the Buffalo News.

Mr. Whitney says that not over 400,000 workers in agriculture could be affected by foreign competition if all duties were removed. That would leave over 26,000,000 wage-earners, three-fourths of all in the United States, "whose condition, everybody must admit, would be improved by being able to supply their several wants in the cheapest market."

This threadbare assertion is not meant by Mr. Whitney to be funny. He is as serious as ever in his life when he assumes the continuance of current American wages in the face of free trade with countries whose labor is producing everything that Americans use and yet is paid on a scale of from a quarter to a half of the rate paid in the United States. He expressly says that his figures "show that 91 out of every 100 people would be able to buy more and better things if there were no tariff at all."

All this is on the assumption that free trade would not affect wages. But if it did affect them, and nobody was ever so brave as to maintain that it would not, Mr. Whitney does not tell how the money to buy things is to be earned on the scale he imagines. And if manufacturing industries went to the wall, with the cutting in half of the buying power of the industrial part of the country, what would be the gain in cheap foreign prices after domestic savings had been spent?

Germany has just had an exhibition in Berlin in which things of beautiful workmanship were shown. But when the empress of Germany saw them and was told that the wages paid to make them were one cent an hour she went away with tears in her eyes, and no wonder. That is the kind of market Mr. Whitney would send Americans into to buy. This is the kind of market he would reduce Americans to at home. For the wages paid in Germany are the highest in Europe except in the British Isles, and even England is filled with the starving poor out of employment.

## ACHIEVED BY ROOSEVELT.

Vigorous Initiative and Consistent Advocacy in the Railway Rate Matter.

It must not be forgotten, while the refinement of discussion of the details of a railway rate-regulation bill is in progress in the senate, that congress is pledged to the passage of such a bill, which is already sure of becoming a law, says the Troy Times. The principle of rate regulation has been established and has been accepted. It is only the application of the principle that is now under discussion.

It was not so very long ago that the acceptance of the principle itself was hotly contested. There were many prophets who predicted that the national congress would not consent to endow a commission with power to prohibit excessive rates of transportation.

What has brought about the general acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of such legislation? Nothing but the vigorous initiative and consistent advocacy of President Roosevelt himself. The president knew not only that there must be some curb placed on oppressively discriminating rates for the carriage of freight, but he saw also that the people would support measures looking to such repression. It was not only an act of general justice but one in harmony with the public conviction that he advocated, when in public address and message to congress he declared that this question must be settled in agreement with the principles of equity and in behalf of the people at large.

The house of representatives promptly and almost unanimously acted upon the president's recommendation. The senate, a more slowly moving body, has gradually come to the same destination and is now considering methods for making the principle operative.

The extent of this victory of the president, which necessarily has been achieved by the slowly advancing processes which even the most righteous truth must await, can be appreciated fully only when the general acceptance of the president's idea is compared with the opposition which existed not so long ago. Mental force, political sagacity and the power of a righteous determination have seldom been illustrated in so conspicuous a manner as in the way by which the executive advice has converted a more or less unwilling legislature into a cooperative factor, in establishing as a governmental rule of action the right of the people through their officers to fix a limit beyond which the rates imposed by carriers in interstate commerce cannot go.

## How He Stood.

Mamma—What would you like for dinner, Willie?  
Willie—Anything but company. I don't get anything then.—Boston Transcript.

Those Massachusetts revisionists announce the failure of their plan to call a caucus on the tariff. They could get only nine votes in the house outside their own. Perhaps Cannon and Payne were right when they failed to observe any particular demand for revision.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 3 and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

## RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

CUT FLOWERS,

DESIGNS AND BLOOMING PLANTS.

## Furniture, Carpets, Matting and Lace Curtains

Take a look through our stock—it will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

New Florence drop top ball bearing Sewing Machines at \$25, \$30 and \$35; worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS, Richmond, Ky.

Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-66.

## Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies  
Phaetons  
Runabouts  
Surries  
Traps  
Durable  
Graceful  
Useful  
Comfortable  
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.  
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

## Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat


"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

White Station, Ky.



ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
UNION MADE  
**\$3.50 SHOES**

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

**COYLE & HAYES**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. Jason Sexton has returned to Richmond after a two weeks visit with home folks in Berea.

Miss Mary Baker, a daughter of Mr. J. A. Baker, of Wallacetown, was in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake. She writes that far from the catastrophe having been exaggerated by the papers, the true horrors of the situation cannot be described. Miss Baker is in Oakland at present.

A card from Mrs. Vocum, well known in Berea, says that the school building where she taught was wrecked and that now the school divides time with a grammar school in another building. Mrs. Vocum is now staying in San Jose.

Misses Bessie and Lizzie Sexton attended church at Paint Lick last Sunday.

A letter from the Rev. John Welch, M.D., speaks kindly of Berea and of the Citizen. Dr. Welch expects to visit Berea some time soon. A lecture circular speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Welch as a lecturer.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech to the graduates of the revenue cutter service at Baltimore recently, said, "In one branch of the Government service—I won't say which—if a man has a good idea, they court martial him. After he has suppressed ideas for two or three years, no more propose themselves and he becomes a figurehead. The army and navy have lots of men whose ideas have been suppressed."

R. B. Roberts was the first to pass the state examination for license to practice law in Jackson county. Mr. Roberts passed a good examination, no small matter now, and is duly licensed to practice law and make charges for the same.

An application has been made to the town board by W. H. Porter for a franchise for an electric lighting system, a water system, and a telephone system. It is understood that the franchise for the telephone system is for the Berea Telephone Company, which now operates without a franchise. It is time that the town should possess something in these lines and the fact that Mr. Porter is behind this action argues well for the realization of the hopes of the people for better town improvements.

The Rate Bill has passed the Senate, only three voting in the negative. We "fear the Greeks, even bearing gifts," and we are afraid there is something beneath this cheerful surrender to the demands of the people. Time only will tell whether the President and people have been handed a gold brick or not.

Action on the petition for raising Berea to a fifth class city has been postponed till the June meeting of the Board. The ordinance for the swinging in of gates passed. If this acts as well as the hog law does, people returning home late will still say bad words as they pass along our sidewalks.

President Frost preached at the Blue Lick church on Sunday afternoon.

A reception in honor of Miss Fay and Miss Aspenwall was given by President and Mrs. Frost last Friday night.

Mr. Rix, formerly connected with the Printing Department of the College, is now working in a printing establishment in Chicago. He has recently received a call to a Presbyterian church in Wisconsin which he will probably accept. All who know Mr. Rix will rejoice in his prospect for usefulness.

Robert Holliday, of Hazard, is visiting his brother, G. D. Holliday this week.

Mr. Gamble returned Friday morning from Chicago, bringing Mrs. Gamble and the baby with him.

Miss Ethel Putnam, who has been quite ill for the last few weeks, is out again though not entirely recovered.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Dick, a daughter.

Mrs. Crawford is quite ill with rheumatism.

Mr. James A. Burgess of Allston, Mass., who is an expert builder and contractor, will have charge of the Woodwork and Construction of Berea College for the coming year, and is expected to arrive in Berea this week. The classes in Carpentry have been unusually well attended the present year and the Institution will be able to carry forward its building and repair work with increasing satisfaction and efficiency.

Louis C. Karpinski, formerly a tutor in Berea, now a professor at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is the happy father of a baby boy born May 17th.

Miss Etta More has returned from a visit to friends at Mt. Vernon and Willie.

Thursday of this week is Field Day at the College and all hands are at work in the Printing office to get the paper out so as not to interfere with the holiday. Come out and see the boys do their best.

A new battle ship is to be built by the United States that will change the name of the big British battle ship to "23". John Sharpe Williams suggests that the new ship be named "Skeered of Nothin'."

The Director General of Louisville Home Coming Week reports that 910 former Louisvillians from various places in Madison county have agreed to "go back home" on that week. Are there others? One fare for the round trip beginning June 16.

The funeral of James Moody and wife will be preached at the Johnson graveyard on the second Sunday in June by the Rev. G. Coker.

The editor was in Rockcastle last week on business.

Major Grosvenor preaches the Memorial sermon at the Chapel on Sunday morning. Professor Cook preaches at night Chapel.

Mrs. Disney is suffering this week from a billions attack.

## ILLINOIS NEWS.

HOLBORN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

May 21.—We are having fine weather now; we had a good shower Friday which was needed very bad. Little Minon and Jesse Chandler, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Chandler, have scarlet fever. Miss Belle Chandler, who went to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of her health, has returned much better. Mrs. Martha Van Winkle was in Tuscola Thursday afternoon. Miss Lillian Sparks spent Sunday with Miss Lela Antwell. Misses Bessie Martin and Elsie Lewis were shopping in Tuscola between trains Thursday. George P. Moore died at his home in Larned, Kansas, of consumption. His remains were brought to Arcola cemetery for burial. John Locke, who has been painting Sims Van Winkle's residence, finished this week. Warren Mason is painting his residence. Misses Nannie Van Winkle and Nelda Hickey spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Martin. John Chandler and wife left Sunday for Missouri, where they will spend the summer for the benefit of Mr. Chandler's health. Mrs. Martha Van Winkle entertained a number of friends on Sunday.

TUSCOLA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

May 22.—For the last few days we have had some chilly weather. The farmers here are nearly through planting. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin were visitors at Robert Ledford's over Sunday. Miss Della Hencock visited Miss Nellie Martin Sunday. Lee McGuire visited his sister, Mrs. Cora Martin, Sunday. The Misses Cecil and Golda Peacock visited their cousins, Misses Della and Hattie Peacock, Sunday. Mr. Rice Ervin has purchased twenty head of cattle and put them on his pasture, and expects to put on twenty more soon. W. C. Martin visited J. D. Martin Sunday. Mr. Riley Hilgenburg had a runaway Saturday night. Mrs. Mary Martin and Miss Nellie Martin were shopping in Tuscola Saturday. J. W. Martin was a caller near Westridge Sunday.

State College Defeats Varsity.

About three hundred fans saw the State College baseball team defeat the Varsity last Saturday on Athletic Field. The crowd began to assemble early, and after some sharp practice, the whistle blew for the game to begin. In the first, second and third innings, the Varsity played a steady game, but in the succeeding innings they went to pieces making costly errors. The State College team showed the result of training under a professional coach. Their fielding was good and their stick work was timely. With the exception of about three of their players, one of whom almost dislocated his shoulder reaching for Fowler's yeast like twisters they batted well. The Varsity batted well, but were held down where a bit would not a run. The score was 11 to 2 in favor of State College.

Decoration Day.

Next Wednesday is Decoration Day. There will not be another issue of The Citizen before then, and so we take it upon ourselves this week to urge all to assist by presence and work in decorating the graves of the nation's dead on that day. The homes of citizens should also be decorated with flags and bunting on that day.

Moreover it is getting to be time to think about decorating the town on Emancipation days, June 11, 12 and 13. The G. A. R. veterans of Kentucky have been invited to visit Berea on those days, and we should delight to do them honor by making our homes, stores and streets bright with red, white and blue for the occasion.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.



## For Your Protection

We place this label on every package of Scott's Emulsion. The man with a fish on his back is our trade-mark, and it is a guarantee that Scott's Emulsion will do all that is claimed for it. Nothing better for lung, throat or bronchial troubles in infant or adult. Scott's Emulsion is one of the greatest flesh-builders known to the medical world.

We'll send you a sample free. SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl Street, New York

The Great Irish Orator.

Mr. M. J. Fanning, the great Irish orator, who speaks on Temperance at Berea on Friday, May 25, and a ent of whom we give herewith, is thus spoken of:

"A more effective appeal was never made in this country."—Tribune Commercial.



"Hon. M. J. Fanning is a whole team with a dog under the wagon," says George W. Bain, of Lexington.

Dr. Cook Takes up the German Work.

Rev. E. Albert Cook, Ph.D., has been appointed acting professor of German for the coming year in Berea College.

Dr. Cook is a man unusually well qualified for work in an institution like Berea. He is in fullest sympathy with Berea's principles and aims and has had an unusually full preparation for a college professorship. He is a graduate of Wheaton College and pursued theological studies at the Chicago Theological Seminary, where he won the prize traveling scholarship which enabled him to spend two years at the University of Halle. Here his chief studies were Philosophy, Sociology and History, and he acquired a complete command of the German language.

Dr. Cook has had two pastorates, one near Chicago in his student days, and one at Big Timber, Montana, from which he has just come. He and his wife and her sister (a German lady here on a visit from the Fatherland) are making their home at present at Gilbert Cottage. Dr. Cook and his wife will be a large acquisition to the forces of the College, town and church.

Real Estate Transfers.

G. D. Holliday, one of Berea's real estate agents, being interviewed at his office on Main street, confessed to having consummated the following deals within the last few days:

Perry Rice has exchanged his property on Ellipse street for J. E. Johnson's home and two acres of land at Middletown.

Henry Langfeller has bought about 30 acres of the John Bales farm on the Richmond Pike. Consideration \$344.00.

Mrs. W. H. Porter has bought the John Hoskins property on Center street. Consideration, \$1100.00.

Fish Napier has bought the Irvine Baker farm on the Richmond Pike. Consideration, \$5800.00.

E. M. Spiek has bought the Newt Ogg farm on Walnut Meadow Pike. Consideration, \$900.00.

Mr. Holliday reports deals on hand to the amount of over \$60,000 which he confidently expects to turn within the next few weeks. It looks as though the one who wants Madison county property would have to get into line soon if he wants to buy.

The School Examination Scandal.

A scandal that implicates the would be teachers of four counties, Clark, Estill, Rockcastle and Madison, has come to light. Information came to Superintendent Noland last week that the examination questions were in circulation and Friday morning he put the teachers presenting themselves for examination under oath. Five refused the oath but all the others took it. Three of those who refused the oath were examined before the Grand Jury and information was elicited that led to the arrest of Earnest Clark at Mount Vernon. Clark was brought before the Grand Jury and disclosed that he purchased the questions of Noland Cox for \$9. Before papers could be served upon Cox, he came in and pleaded guilty before the County Judge and was fined \$50.00, but he disappeared before it was possible to arrest him. Several arrests have been made and others are in prospect, but little authentic news can be gained at this time and we hesitate to give the rumors of the street for fear of doing injustice to some innocent party. A meeting of the Superintendents of the above mentioned counties has been held and energetic measures will be taken by these and by the Grand Jury to get at the bottom of the matter. Arrests for perjury are not an impossibility in connection with the matter.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. K. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

# Take a Kodak with You

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

## At the Up-to-Date Grocery

YOU CAN BUY

the very best and freshest goods. I get them fresh two or three times a week; no stuff that has been on hand.

Standard Sugar Corn.....06  
Fire proof Oil.....12  
Good Flour.....60  
Very Best Flour.....05  
Best Navy Beans.....04  
Brown Sugar.....04

I sell a complete line of tinware, all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, hay, all kinds seed potatoes and mill feed. Prompt delivery to all parts of city.

W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

## ...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

**LOUIS O. LESTER**

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,  
Phone 93

## Spring is here

and everybody wants new and up-to-date goods, and we have them. Consisting of suits for men and boys. Shoes at all prices, for men, women and children. A nice line of ladies' skirts. Men's and boys' hats of latest styles, and a full line of men's and women's furnishing goods. Call and see our spring goods before buying.

Our golden rule: "Treat your customers right if you expect their future patronage."

## The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.



# RAILROAD RATE BILL WAS PASSED BY PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Only Three Votes Against--It Has Received  
More Attention From the Senate

And the Country at Large Than Any Measure That Has  
Been Before Congress Since the Repeal of the Pur-  
chasing Clause of the Sherman Act of 1893.

Washington, D. C.—After seven-  
ty days of almost continuous delibera-  
tion the senate Friday at 4:53 p. m.  
passed the railroad rate bill by the  
practically unanimous vote of 71 to 3.  
The three negative votes were cast by  
Senators Foraker, republican, of Ohio;  
and Morgan and Pettus, democrats, of  
Alabama. There was an almost gener-  
al sigh of relief among the members.  
The bill has received more atten-  
tion from the senate and from the



President Roosevelt.  
The president has from the start been  
most in his hands in the railroad rate  
question.

country at large than any measure  
that has been before congress since  
the repeal of the purchasing clause  
of the Sherman act in 1893. It was  
reported to the senate on February 26  
and was made the unfinished business  
on March 12. From March 12 to May  
4 the bill was under general discus-  
sion without limitation on the dura-  
tion of speeches, fifty-eight of which  
were delivered.

For 15 days the bill has been under  
consideration under a rule limiting  
speeches to 15 minutes each. The de-  
bate has at all times been earnest and  
animated, but for the most part devoid  
of personality as between senators,  
the past few days, however, having  
brought out some caustic criticisms of



Representative Hepburn.  
Introducer of the railroad rate bill in the  
house.

the president and of some newspaper  
correspondents by Senator Bailey.  
In addition to passing the bill the  
proceedings consisted in confining  
the consideration of the amendments  
as such and the delivery of a number  
of speeches on the bill. The only  
amendment adopted was the one of-  
fered Thursday by Senator Teller elimi-  
nating the words "in its judgment"  
from the power given to the interstate  
commerce commission to fix rates.

## The Rate Bill.

The principal purpose of the rail-  
road rate bill, passed Friday, is to per-  
mit the interstate commerce commis-  
sion to fix rates. The provision con-  
ferring this authority is found in the  
fourth section of the bill, which  
amends Section 15 of the interstate  
commerce law so as to accomplish  
this result. That section directs the  
commission to investigate complaints  
of unjust and unreasonable charges  
on the part of the common carriers in  
the transportation of persons or prop-  
erty or of regulations or of practices  
affecting such charges. It also author-  
izes an inquiry as to whether the rates  
or practices are unjustly discrimina-  
tory or unduly preferential or prej-  
udicial or otherwise in violation of the  
act, and in case any of these condi-  
tions are found to exist, the commis-  
sion is empowered to determine and  
prescribe what will be the just and  
reasonable maximum rate and what

regulation or practice is just, reason-  
able and fair. Further, authority is  
given the commission to enforce its  
orders and they are to go into effect  
within 30 days and continue in force  
for two years, unless suspended, mod-  
ified or set aside by the commission  
or by court of competent jurisdiction.  
Other powers conferred by this section  
are: To apportion joint fares, estab-  
lish through routes and maximum  
joint rates and prescribe their division  
and determine the compensation to be  
paid to shippers doing service for car-  
riers.

## Award For Pecuniary Damages.

Section 16 of the present law is so  
changed as to provide for an award of  
pecuniary damages to complainants  
found entitled, and in case payment is  
not promptly made in accordance with  
this award, the beneficiary is author-  
ized to file suit in a United States cir-  
cuit court to compel compliance. The  
finding of the commission is to be re-  
ceived as prima facie evidence of the  
facts in such suits and the petitioner  
is absolved from all liability for costs.  
Another provision renders legal the  
service of the orders of the commis-  
sion through the mails and provides  
that these orders shall take effect 30  
days after service, unless suspended or  
modified by the commission or sus-  
pended or set aside by the courts. A



Senator Tillman.  
South Carolina statesman who intro-  
duced the rate bill in the senate.

penalty of \$5,000 for each offense in  
disobedience of the order is imposed  
and the penalty is to accumulate at  
the rate \$5,000 a day in case of contin-  
uous violation. Orders other than  
those for money payments are to be  
enforced by the federal courts through  
writs of mandamus or injunction, and  
in case of appeal to the supreme  
court these cases are to be given pre-  
cedence over all others, except those  
of a criminal character.

The bill was amended by the senate  
so as to give the United States cir-  
cuit courts jurisdiction to entertain  
suits brought to annul or change the  
orders of the commission and to pro-



Senator Bailey.  
By his masterly speech during the debate  
on the railroad rate bill Senator Bailey has  
taken rank as one of the foremost con-  
stitutional lawyers of the country.

vide against the granting of interlocu-  
tory decrees without hearings and  
making appeals from such orders di-  
rect to the supreme court.

## Defines the Word Railroads.

Other provisions extend the defini-  
tion of the word railroads so as to  
make it include awitches, spurs, tracks,  
terminal facilities, freight depots,  
yards and grounds, and defines the  
word "transportation" so as to make  
it embrace cars and other facilities for  
shipment or carriage "irrespective of  
ownership or of any contract," the in-  
tention being to make the railroads re-

## A Minority Report.

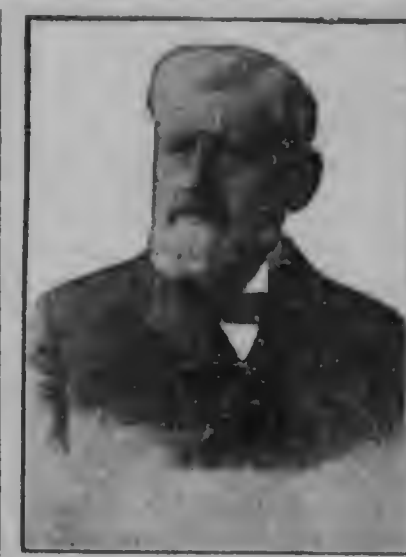
Washington.—A minority report con-  
demning the Bonyage bill recently re-  
ported from the house committee on  
election of president, vice president  
and representative in congress, and giv-  
ing the federal courts jurisdiction in  
election fraud cases, has been filed in  
the house. The report includes an ar-  
gument to show that the constitution  
only gave to federal authorities juris-  
diction over the election as a final safe-  
guard to the union, that there is no ex-  
traordinary condition at present which  
calls for exercise of this power.

## To Counteract Strikes.

Berlin.—The Association of the  
Berlin Metal Working establishments  
voted to look out sixty per cent. of  
the workmen June 25, carrying out re-  
cent decision of National association, which  
voted this action to counteract strikes  
in various cities.

## Trouble Caused by Bad Tooth.

Dublin.—Michael Davitt, who is  
now improving, had a narrow escape  
from death as the result of blood poi-  
soning and a mild form of lockjaw.  
The trouble commenced with a bad  
tooth.



Senator Allison.  
One of the leaders in railroad rate de-  
bate on the Republican side.

responsible for all special car service.  
It is made the duty of carriers to fur-  
nish special car service upon reason-  
able requests.

Senate amendments lurch on pipe  
lines, express companies and shipping  
car companies under the head of "com-  
mon carriers," and make them amena-  
ble to the requirements of the bill.



Senator Aldrich.  
Uncompromising opponent of severe  
measures against the railroads.

Where senate modifications prohibit  
the issuance of passes or the granting  
of special favors to one class of pas-  
sengers over another; prohibiting rail-  
road companies from transporting  
commodities produced by themselves;  
require such companies to put in  
switches at the reasonable request of  
shippers, prohibiting the granting of  
discounts or rebates and restate the  
imprisonment penalty for viola-  
tion of the law.

There are also clauses in the bill  
relative to the reports to be required  
of common carriers and a penalty of  
\$100 a day is imposed for failure to  
comply with the report requirement.

The commission is given access to  
the accounts of the companies affected  
by the act, but examiners are forbid-  
den, under penalty of heavy fine and  
long imprisonment, for divulging the  
facts ascertained. Fines of \$500 for  
each failure to keep proper accounts is  
provided. A falsification of accounts  
is made punishable by fine and im-  
prisonment.

Circuit and district courts of the  
United States are given jurisdiction  
over all complaints by the commission  
of failure to comply with its orders,  
and such courts are required to issue  
writs of mandamus compelling compli-  
ance.

## FILIBUSTER STARTED.

Reminiscence of 4th Congress Were  
Scenes In and About the House.

Washington, D. C.—Reminiscence of  
the strenuous days of the 47th con-  
gress were the scenes in and about the  
house Friday. Hardly had the jour-  
nal of the house been approved when  
the democrats, under the leadership  
of Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, began  
the first real filibuster in that body in  
a number of years, their object being  
to defeat the bill paying to the estate  
of Samuel Lee, of South Carolina,  
\$10,482 for allowances made by reason  
of the election of Lee, a negro con-  
stant for a seat in the 47th con-  
gress.

This bill has been reported favor-  
ably at nine congresses, six times by  
republicans and three times by democ-  
rats. The certificate of election  
which Lee contested was given to Jno.  
S. Richardson. The committee on  
elections reported in favor of Lee. A  
vote was taken on the resolution to  
give him the seat held by Richardson,  
124 voting in favor of the resolution  
and 114 against. Lee's contest pro-  
gressed no further. The democrats  
began a noted filibuster, and the 47th  
congress died by operation of law  
without a quorum being present. Fri-  
day's filibuster followed along similar  
lines, Mr. Williams resorting to every  
known parliamentary tactic to encom-  
pass the defeat of the measure. There  
were numerous roll-calls and still  
more divisions demanded and taken,  
and the bill was finally passed.

## MURDERED HIS GIRL SWEETHEART

LEO DIEBEL, OF AKRON, O. MAKES  
A CONFESSION.

Claims He Was Driven To Commit  
the Deed By His Mother Ob-  
jecting to His Marriage.

Akron, Ohio.—Hidden in a hay-  
mow on the Diebel farm, three miles  
west of Harborton, O., the dead body of  
Minnie Berndt, 19, was found by Henry  
McMahon, a hired man on the farm.  
Although McMahon did not recognize  
the features, his discovery cleared the  
mystery surrounding the disappearance  
of the girl in the latter part of  
January. For six hours after being  
brought to the county jail in Akron to  
avoid the possibility of lynching, Leo  
Diebel, aged 19 years, who was arrested  
on the charge of committing the crime,  
stolidly maintained his innocence. At  
7 o'clock he broke down suddenly and  
confessed, describing in awful detail  
how he killed his victim with a 28-  
caliber rifle.

"I wanted to marry her, and she  
wanted to marry me, but mother ob-  
jected. I was driven to it," exclaimed  
the young man. Coroner Humphrey  
and Dr. J. S. Davidson performed an  
autopsy. They found the girl had a  
bullet through her head, and her tem-  
ple had been fractured with some blunt  
instrument.

While being questioned and stoutly  
maintaining his ignorance of the crime  
he suddenly broke down and said:

"I'll tell the truth—I did kill her. I  
wanted to marry her, poor Minnie.  
God knows how I loved her, but mother  
wouldn't let me."

Then he told the story of the crime.  
"I got her from her home one Sun-  
day night in January, three days be-  
fore the murder. I drove her to my  
home and placed her in the haymow,  
because my mother wouldn't let me  
bring her into the house. I couldn't  
marry Minnie, mother said, unless I  
had her consent, because I was under  
age. When I told Minnie she said:  
'I wish you would kill me if you can  
not marry me, for I can never go back  
home and face my folks.' Mother kept  
her way stubbornly. Minnie's plea im-  
pressed me, and on Wednesday night  
I went to the haymow and shot her.  
That's all there is to it."

## REDUCES ZION'S EXPENSES.

A Saving of Upwards of \$5,000 Per  
Month Reported By Voliva.

Chicago, Ill.—W. G. Voliva, the  
present head of the Christian Catholic  
church, announced to his followers in  
Zion City Sunday that between Janu-  
ary 15 and May 19 he had reduced  
expenses in the financial department  
of the church from \$9,800 per month to  
\$3,832 per month. This saving, he  
said, had been brought about by a re-  
duction of the working force and a  
cut in the salaries of those retained.  
In the same manner, he said, a saving  
had been made in the ecclesiastical  
department that would amount to \$70,  
000 annually. Overseers who had  
been receiving \$300 per month were  
reduced to \$60. The pay of others  
was cut in proportion. His own com-  
pensation under the new adjustment,  
Voliva said, was \$100 per month. These  
facts, he said, were some of the de-  
tails of a report which he made to a  
committee appointed by Federal Judge  
Landis to investigate the condition of  
the industries in Zion City.

Voliva announced the resignation  
of John G. Excell from the office of gen-  
eral ecclesiastical secretary, owing to  
lack of sympathy with some of the  
doctrines of the church. The condi-  
tion of John Alexander Dowle was said  
to be practically unchanged.

## CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

Emperor Nicholas Refuses To Receive  
Deputation With Address.

St. Petersburg.—A bomb which  
was thrown into the parliamentary  
camp Sunday afternoon by a note re-  
ceived by President Mouroumteff, of  
the lower house, from Peterhof, which,  
instead of making an appointment for  
an audience at which he and the depu-  
tation could present the address in re-  
ply to the speech from the throne, con-  
tained the information that Emperor  
Nicholas would not receive the depu-  
tation and that the address must be  
presented through the ministry of the  
court.

An interesting constitutional point  
is involved in the refusal of a personal  
audience by the emperor. Accord-  
ing to the parliamentary law "the pres-  
ident submits to the consideration of  
the emperor the transactions of the  
lower house," but it is not stated  
whether he does so personally.

A representative is informed that  
Emperor Nicholas was willing to re-  
ceive President Mouroumteff, but that  
the action of the house in appointing  
a deputation to accompany him was re-  
garded as a dangerous precedent, ca-  
pable of being stretched to include a  
deputation of any size.

## Installed Board of Officers.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The mining  
chamber of Mexico has been formally  
installed with a board of officers  
chosen for two years.

## Rockefeller to Go Abroad.

New York.—The continued illness  
of his daughter, Mrs. Charles A.  
String, and of his brother, William  
Rockefeller, both of whom are in  
France, has said to have made John D.  
Rockefeller consent to a trip across  
the ocean.

## Died at the Age of 103.

Leon, Ind.—Mrs. Mary Ann Perigo,  
aged 103, said to be the oldest  
white person in Iowa, died here Sun-  
day from blood poisoning, resulting  
from a scratch of a pet cat. She was  
born in Zanesville, O.

# INTERESTING STATE NEWS

## KNOT TIED IN JEST

Is Made Over In Earnest and Miss Pen-  
dergast Is Now Wedded.

Falmouth, Ky., May 21.—Pretty An-  
na Pendergast and "Billy" Bishop, the  
town marshal of Falmouth, were wed-  
ded "sure enough" at the Catholic  
manse by Rev. O. C. Gruber, a special  
dispensation having been procured.  
The marriage is the sequel to a sup-  
posed mock ceremony which was en-  
tered into by the contracting parties  
on May 10. In a spirit of fun Miss  
Pendergast announced to her friends  
that she was going to marry Bishop.  
He was hunted up and entered into  
the affair with zest, as Miss Pender-  
gast is an exceedingly attractive young  
woman. The knot was tied by Rev.  
Lemmons, and to the bride's constan-  
tation she was told that it was hard  
and fast. The situation was compli-  
cated by the fact that the honora-  
ble of Miss Pendergast and George Coleman  
had been called out at the Roman  
Catholic church the Sunday before,  
and the bride was in a quandary.  
Bishop, however, nothing daunted,  
scently urged his rights as a lawful  
spouse and Miss Pendergast, after due  
consideration, decided to acknowledge  
them.

## CONFERRED WITH GOVERNOR

In Regard to Interference With Doug-  
lass Jockey Club Meeting.

Frankfort, Ky., May 19.—Members  
Granger and Chino, of the Kentucky  
Racing commission, conferred with  
Gov. Beckham and Attorneys Mc-  
Quown and Brown, of the local bar,  
and L. W. Baird, of Louisville, who  
was retained to represent the round-  
up in action pending before  
United States District Judge Evans,  
in which the Western association  
seeks to restrain the state commission  
from interfering with the Douglass  
Jockey club meeting at Louisville, be-  
ginning June 3 next. Judge Evans will  
hear motion at Louisville on Tuesday  
next.

Lexington, Ky., May 19.—The Ken-  
tucky Racing commission met here  
Friday and held a secret session be-  
hind closed doors to take some action  
regarding the injunction suit filed  
against the commission by the Doug-  
lass Park Jockey club, of Louisville.

## ANOTHER SENSATION.

Judge Berry Refused to Hear Counsel  
For W. E. Monroe.

Newport, Ky., May 19.—The alleged  
jury bribery case furnished another  
sensation Friday afternoon when  
Judge Berry refused to hear counsel  
for W. E. Monroe on the writ of ha-  
beas corpus, made returnable by Judge  
Harbeson, of the Kenton circuit court.  
After ignoring the attorneys in the  
case, Messrs. Sam Anderson, C. W.  
Yungblut and S. C. Bailey, the court  
peremptorily made another order re-  
manding Monroe, who was present in  
the custody of Jailer Wagner, in ob-  
edience to Judge Harbeson's order, back  
to jail at Alexandria, and then di-  
rected Clerk Schwartz to continue the  
hearing until Saturday at Alexandria.

## SNATCHED A RAZOR

From Barber's Hand and the Dejected  
Lover Cut His Throat.

Columbus, Ky., May 19.—Because his  
sweetheart, whom he had courted  
since early childhood, married another,  
Hort Garner, a popular young man,  
put an end to his existence Friday in  
dramatic fashion at Glendon, a small  
town across the river from Columbus.  
Accounts of the suicide reaching here  
are that young Garner entered a bar-  
ber shop under pretext of getting  
shaved. He got into the chair, and  
the barber had lathered his face and  
was about to begin the shave, when  
Garner snatched the blade and drew it across  
his throat. Death ensued in a few mo-  
ments.

## A SPECIAL POLICEMAN

While Arranging Pistol Under Buggy  
Seat Is Accidentally Killed.

Lexington, Ky., May 21.—Ward  
Potts, of Nicholasville, appointed as  
special policeman at High Bridge,  
while arranging his pistol under his  
buggy seat, preparatory to taking  
charge of his first official act, ac-  
cidentally discharged the weapon, the  
bullet piercing his abdomen, causing  
death three hours later. Potts was  
formerly doorman at the house of  
representatives.

## New Kentucky Postmasters.

Washington, May 18.—Fourth-class  
postmasters appointed for Kentucky:  
Netty, Magdon county, Ida Keeton; De-  
tles, Hart county, James J. Perkins;  
Riley, Harlan county, Mattie E. Har-  
rison; Rodemier, Allen county, Robert  
E. Brown; Rosslyn, Powell county,  
George P. Burke; Settle, Allen county,  
Neely Harlan.

## Will Lay Corner Stone June 16.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—It has been  
definitely determined that the corner  
stone of the new statehouse will be  
laid on June 16 with appropriate cere-  
monies. All of Kentucky's ex-governors  
have been invited to participate in the  
speech making.

## Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—The offer-  
ings on the breaks Thursday were 1.3  
bids, including 104 bids, burley and  
69 bids, dark. The prices of new bur-  
ley tobacco ranged from \$5.50 to \$13.50  
and the prices of dark from \$5 to \$9.10.

## YOUNG HERO

Grabs a Drowning Comrade and Saves  
Him From a Watery Grave.

Frankfort, Ky., May 18.—Frankfort  
has an eight-year-old hero. Wilson  
Long, Herman Allen and another boy,  
all three being eight years old, were  
walking on a raft of logs that was  
tied to the river bank near the rail-  
road bridge Thursday afternoon. The  
little Allen boy, who can not swim,  
stepped on a log that was loose at one  
end and fell headlong into the river.  
One of the other boys was fright-  
ened and ran to the bank crying. Not  
so with sturdy little Wilson Long.  
He determined to save Allen. When  
the boy came up for the first time his  
head struck the bottom of a skiff and  
got a hard bump. Wilson grabbed  
him then, but was nearly pulled into  
the river and he had to let go. He  
stretched out flat on the raft, and  
when Allen came up for the second  
time he grabbed him and held on.  
He can not tell how he did it, but he  
managed to pull Allen up on the raft,  
apparently dead. Not discouraged,  
Wilson dragged him out on the bank  
and rolled him over and over with his  
head down hill and in a few minutes  
Allen began to revive. In 15 minutes  
he sat up and in a short time walked  
to his home.

## TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Details of Which Probably Will Always  
Remain a Mystery.

Mayfield, Ky., May 21.—A triple  
tragedy, the details of which will prob-  
ably always remain a mystery, oc-  
curred at Lynneville, this county. A  
visitor to the warehouse owned by  
Mark Wilson, a prominent merchant,  
found the proprietor, his brother West  
Wilson and Arthur West lying on the  
floor shot to death. Revolvers were  
found beside the bodies of Arthur West  
and West Wilson. Two citizens re-  
ported that they had been at the ware-  
house shortly after 7 o'clock Sunday  
evening and left the trio apparently  
on good terms, although all had been  
drinking. The supposition is that  
West Wilson and Arthur West en-  
gaged in a shooting affray, killing each  
other, and that one of the bullets  
struck Mark Wilson.

## SAME RAILWAY CROSSING.

Girl Killed Where Her Cousin Was  
Hurt—Her Uncle's Fatal Fall.

Danville, Ky., May 21.—Miss Bessie  
Engleman, of Stanford, Ky., was run  
over and killed while crossing the L.  
& N. railroad near the home of her  
uncle, E. P. Wood, in Lincoln county.  
Her cousin, Miss Sue Wooda, was  
struck at the same place a few years  
ago and so badly hurt that her con-  
dition was considered critical for sev-  
eral months. About the same time Miss  
Engleman was killed her uncle, R. G.  
Givens, of Lancaster, Ky., was prob-  
ably fatally crushed by the breaking  
of a rope attached to a lift, on which  
he was being lowered into a mine.

## HIS MEMORY GONE.

The Indians Actor Doesn't Know What  
His First Name Is.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—Loyal Ford,  
an actor from Indianapolis, playing  
here in Glenwood park, disappeared  
from his hotel mysteriously recently.  
As a train from Louisville was stand-  
ing at the station, the hotel porter  
recognized Ford, who was in a car with-  
out a coat on. The porter persuaded  
him to go to the hotel, where it was  
discovered that Ford had lost his mem-  
ory. He can not tell where he has  
been. He has a cut on his forehead,  
his clothes are torn and he had lost  
his coat. He says his father lives in  
Indianapolis, but he can not remember  
his first name. He is in a pitiable  
condition.

## A BOY'S CURIOSITY.

Stuck His Finger In Sack and Was  
Bitten By Badger.

Covington, Ky., May 19.—Curiosity  
was responsible for a painful accident  
that befell Joyce Oliver, the five-year-  
old son of Rev. G. F. Oliver, of the  
Union M. E. Church, South Covington.  
The lad, with a number of school-  
mates, attended an outing at the Cin-  
cinnati Zoo, and while there he saw a  
keeper with a mysterious sack thrown  
over his shoulder. The boy poked his  
finger in the sack to investigate what  
it contained, but soon jumped away  
with a cry of pain. The bag contained  
a badger, and the little animal had  
bitten the boy's finger almost in two.

## Physicians Acquitted.

Carmpton, Ky., May 19.—The circuit  
judge instructed the jury in the case  
of Drs. A. Knox, Calvin Knox and  
Lawrence Knox, charged with man-  
slaughter, to find them not guilty.  
The doctors were charged with man-  
slaughter by performing an abortion  
on Mrs. Earl Ashley, of Torrent.

## Barney Oldfield's Fast Ride.

Lexington, Ky., May 21.—Barney  
Oldfield, who on Wednesday will try  
to break the world's automobile rec-  
ord, arrived here Sunday, having broken  
the record from Louisville to this  
city, making the journey, 96 miles, in  
three hours and a half.

## Two Boys Drowned.

Bowling Green, Ky., May 21.—Wes-  
ley Chelf and Forest Edwards, sons of two  
well-known families, were drowned in  
a pond at the edge of town. They  
killed a frog with a slip-shot and  
waded beyond their depth to secure it.



## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### MADISON COUNTY.

May 22.—W. B. Baker and wife visited relatives at Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Joe Holland is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bert Gilmore, of Kingston, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Jones, of Needmore, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Harve Johnson, on Sunday.—Miss Della Hays, of Berea, has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Ann Hudson.—L. C. Powell, of this place, and Willie Rogers, of Berea, attended court at Nicholasville Monday.—Miss Bertha Ogg, of Berea, visited home folks Saturday night.—George Hill and wife made a business trip to Richmond Thursday.—George Rogers, of Berea, visited J. C. Powell and family last week.—Robert Hudson, of Million, was in this vicinity last week on business.—Miss Maggie Beuge, of Hugh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Luther Kimberlain, this week.—Miss Myrtle Winkler, who is staying at Kingston, visited home folks Sunday.—Miss Beula Rables is visiting relatives at Red House this week.—Rev. Parsons filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday, with large attendance.—Tom Adams and wife, of Kingston, and Mrs. Effie Woffard, of Richmond, were entertained at Jim Deny's Sunday.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain is on the sick list this week.—Flem Rucker and wife visited W. M. Rucker, of Mote, Sunday.—W. Lanes was in Berea Tuesday on business.—J. C. Powell and wife visited G. T. Carr, of Panola, Tuesday.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens attended church at Clear Creek Sunday.—P. S. Callahan is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Cora Turner, of Emanuel.—Miss Mattie McGuire is visiting relatives near Disputanta this week.—Mr. R. W. Anglin, of Disputanta, visited Mr. J. E. McGuire Sunday.—Miss Virginia Martin and Mr. George Payne visited Mac Todd Sunday evening.—Mrs. Bessie Beatty of Bailey's Switch is visiting relatives here this week.

### CONWAY.

May 21.—Ed Sexton and W. H. Jones sold a fine bunch of hogs to Mr. Dottie, of Paint Lick, at \$5.75 per hundred.—Mr. Freeman Ketrone and family, of Wildie, Ky., visited his brother at this place Sunday.—Lloyd Sexton, of Rockford, Ky., visited his uncle Mr. Ed Sexton, Sunday.—Take the Citizen and get the news.—Mr. Fish, of Berea, was at Conway Thursday talking telephone to the people.—J. M. Bullen visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday.—The marriage of Bob Clouse, one of Rockcastle's best young men, to Miss Mae Todd, is expected at an early date.—Alford Alexander has a fine bunch of "razzer-back" hogs.—Bill Woods, of Round Stone, was at Conway on business Thursday.—R. D. Cook, of Rockford, Ky., was here on business Saturday.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

#### IRCH.

May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parks visited their daughter, Mrs. Tom Click, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Benge visited their daughter, who is sick, Sunday.—R. J. Hale went to McKee Monday on business.—Mrs. Mary Hale, who has been sick for some time, is some better.—People of this vicinity are looking for their friends and relatives to visit them on Home Coming day.—Mrs. Mallie Hale visited her parents at Dreyfus last week.—Miss Gracie Parks and Mrs. Mary Click visited their sister at Berea last week.

#### DOUBLE LICK.

May 22.—We are having very fine weather here. People are busy working their corn.—Rev. James Baker filled his regular appointment at Sycamore Sunday.—General Martin and George Sparks went to Bobtown on business last week.—J. W. Martin went to McKee on a business trip Monday.—Sunday school will commence at Sycamore next Sunday.—Will Callahan says he broke the record in catching fish in Horse Lick. He caught one that weighed 21½ lbs.—D. Brockman says he killed a rattlesnake that had sixteen rattles and a button.

#### KERRY KNOB.

May 21.—Memorial meeting will be held at this place the first Sunday in June at 11 o'clock a. m. and at the graveyard above White Spring at 3 o'clock p. m.—There was a large crowd at Sunday School yesterday.—Several young people of this vicinity went to Pilot Knob on the 2d inst.—Mr. S. A. Engle was at this place Saturday on business.—Miss Lillie Hirt has come to stay with her father Charles Hirt, and sister Amanda, and to clerk in Ler

father's store.—It is said that Mr. Jeff Willis of Red Lick, was knocked down and robbed of \$140.00 Saturday morning by a stranger who came to him in the field where he was at work and after a few words of friendly chat demanded his money, and, knocking him down, took it and fled. No trace of him has yet been discovered.—Freddie Jones is sick and is said to have spinal trouble.—Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson visited Mr. R. H. Click's family Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hager visited Mr. Jones's family Sunday.—Rufie Dean visited at James Click's Saturday night. Several young folks gathered in and stayed awhile and had a good time talking and playing on the organ.

### GARRARD COUNTY.

#### CANTERSVILLE.

May 21.—Rev. J. P. Bicknell delivered two very interesting sermons Saturday night and Sunday, May 12 and 13, at Level Green Church. Rev. Bicknell and his wife were the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark Sunday after services.—On Tuesday May 8 Mrs. Clarence Green and daughter Annie May, Mrs. Tellie Green, Miss Betsy Woods, Mrs. R. C. Boan and Misses Dora, Ada and Pearl, her three daughters, all called on Mrs. J. G. Clark and enjoyed a fine day.—There was preaching at this place Sunday by Rev. Mr. Todd, pastor of M. E. Church. A large audience was present.—There was a district Sunday School convention held at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church Sunday, which was very well attended and which proved to be very interesting.—Preparation is being made for the county convention which will be held at Lancaster May 26.—Mr. Cief Rook was appointed delegate from the Sunday school at this place and Mrs. J. G. Clark was appointed delegate to represent Level Green school, Mr. S. D. Cochran will represent Mt. Tabor, Mr. Walker, Paint Lick, Mr. Jessie Parks, Good Hope and Plumer Kincaide, Fair View.—We hope to have a successful meeting. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and lend a helping hand.

### CLAY COUNTY.

#### BURNING SPRINGS.

May 22.—Mr. Brock made a visit to his old home a few days ago. His sister came back with him to attend school next year.—The pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. Collius, preached a very interesting sermon, Saturday night. Sunday he was assisted by Rev. Lewis.—Our Sunday School is one of the most interesting services that we have in Burning Springs. The attendance is good and there is much interest on the part of the children as well as on that of the grown-up folks.—One of the most pleasant things in our village is the new fence that is being placed around our school property by Berea College. The grass will be better protected and above all the beautiful trees, planted by Prof. Brock and his pupils, will be safe from the attack of all manner of quadrupeds that lurk about our town.—Joe Thompson

## SOUR STOMACH



is a common and distressing complaint. It is Nature's way of protesting against improper food hastily devoured or too hearty meals, and if the warning is heeded serious results will follow.

When your stomach rebels at this abuse, it becomes inactive, your food ferments, gases form, and there is trouble ahead. The quickest, safest and surest way to conquer this condition and prevent its return is to immediately commence the use of

## Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

This great remedy will instantly put things in order.

It is just what your stomach needs. One trial of this wonderful preparation will convince you that our claims are founded on truth and upheld by experience.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS," and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Send for it today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

BEREA, KY.

is building a new house in our town, but the thing that worries the people is that they don't know whether it is to be a dwelling, a barber shop, a meat market, a granary, a cold storage, an ice cream factory or what.—Mrs. Hiram McCree, of Booneville, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt Rawlings, of this place.—The boys who took the County Examination say that the theory and practice turned out to be all theory of the ancient educators and no practice at all. It is yet to be seen whether or not the Superintendent and his board will "blunk 'em." We hope they won't.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

#### RICKTOWN.

May 19.—Farmers are nearly done planting corn, and some are hoeing the first time. Although this is a busy season, with much hard work, yet it is also a pleasant time of the year.—Circuit Court is in session at Booneville this week.—County examinations are being held this Friday and Saturday, and some of our boys have gone to try their luck in securing certificates. Letcher Gabbard is at Booneville taking the examination in this county. Clay Mason and Tilton Greene have gone to Breathitt for the same purpose.—Eugene Garrett paid home a short visit this week. He is traveling as picture agent in Breathitt and Perry counties, spending this month and next in a kind of vacation, before he begins teaching school.—Marion Bailey is out again on another fishing excursion. He is fond of the sport and also of the fish he secures while enjoying himself.—Several of our citizens have been attending court at Booneville this week. This is the time for horse "swapping" and trading.—Our Sunday school is still largely attended. Letcher Gabbard has been elected superintendent in Eugene Garrett's absence.—Our debate was held last Friday night, and an enjoyable time was had through a mock trial, which some of our members got up. Elmer Gabbard and Arthur Garrett acted as prosecuting attorneys and Letcher Gabbard and John R. Moore as defendants. After the trial the subject, "Resolved, That America has reached its height and is on the decline," was debated. Arthur Garrett and Letcher Gabbard supporting the affirmative, and Elmer Gabbard and Marion Bailey the negative. The judges announced that the result was "indecisive." Arthur Garrett, chairman of this society, is negotiating with some of the White Oak boys for a joint debate.—We are glad to hear from our old friends and teachers, Meredith Gabbard, of Hamilton, O., and C. B. Moore, of Siles, Idaho. We hope they may write often. Such letters make the Citizen more popular and reach many more acquaintances than would an individual letter. Letters from other friends, living in different states, and writing to the Citizen, would also be welcome.—We are sorry to have our citizens leave and become citizens of other states, and hope no more may leave, but live to help their own state. We can best show our love and gratitude to our home and state by staying and doing what we can to preserve the noble name our forefathers have made for us, and trying to become true and noble sons of the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

#### GABBARD.

May 19.—We are having very dry weather at present.—Some of our farmers are not done planting corn yet.—Miss Pearl Gabbard was on Cow Creek Tuesday.—Bony Callahan's family has the measles.—Will Huff had a plowing Friday.—Tise Barrett is very poorly at this writing with kidney trouble.—Uncle Meredith Reynolds of Eversole visited friends and relatives at this place last Sunday.—C. B. Gabbard has returned from London, Ky., where he had been as a jurymen in the Federal court.—The Misses Frances Cole and Lizzie and Gracie Reynolds visited relatives on Cow Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Geo. Seale, of White Oak, was here Thursday on business.—Our vicinity has had her share of drummers this week. Guess the merchants are somewhat worried.—Letcher Gabbard of Ricetown visited James R. Gabbard and brothers last Saturday night.—Aunt Peters of Booneville, was here Thursday on business.—B. T. Huff has returned from Leslie county.—Our Sunday school has been shut down for two Sundays, on account of the measles being in our midst.—The Grassy Branch Sunday school is progressing very nicely.—Friday and Saturday were examination days at Booneville. Quite a number of our young folks are trying their "spunk."—Rev. Geo. Miller of Meadow Creek preached at Bethany school house on Cow Creek last Sunday to a good sized audience.—Mrs. Jane Stamper visited her brother, Tise Barrett, who is sick, last Thursday.—Dr. John M. Kash, of Long's Creek, was called to this place last Tuesday to see Tise Barrett.—James R. Gabbard took dinner with Rev. John Mason in Ricetown, last Sunday. His son Clay went to Jackson to take the examination.—James R. Gabbard is not very well at this writing.—Our vicinity, after

the absence of seventeen years of the Locust, is now visited by them again. For the last few days they have been making their appearance and now the noise of the "Pharaoh" can be heard on every side.—Circuit Court is in session this week at Booneville. The contest case between H. H. Rice and A. M. Nealey over the office of Sheriff was tried before Judge Faulkner, and a decision rendered in favor of Rice. Nealey has been acting sheriff ever since the first of the year. It is said that he will take an appeal.—It now seems that a college will be a sure thing on Cow Creek. Nearly \$1000, including labor and money, have been pledged, and about ten acres of land near Gabbard Brothers' and Barker's stores have been contracted for with Moore Bros. for the location of the building. The institution will be Presbyterian, as Prof. Harvey Murdock, of the Buckhorn College, is having it built.

### ESTILL COUNTY.

#### NOLAND.

May 19.—Died, on the 18th, Mattie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peters, at the home of Mrs. Peters' parents, W. C. Richardson and wife. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.—Alf Winkler sold to D. F. Sharp last Friday five head of cattle and four head of sheep for \$127.50.—Uncle Henry Winkler was the guest of L. F. Walton and wife Thursday night.—Robert Land has been employed to teach the school at Crooked Creek.—The Sunday school at Crooked Creek is progressing nicely.—Hes Farthing, of Knob Lick section, is visiting friends on Crooked Creek this week. He is in poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Walton went to Panola Saturday.

### House to Rent.

A house is for rent on Center Street. Eight rooms, good barn and good garden. Apply to J. J. Braunman, Berea.

## Buckeye Fertilizers

If you wish to raise big crops, if you have a tomato contract, buy Buckeye Fertilizers at the Farm Barn, Berea College. Prices right.

### Chicago

## Tailoring Company

Mr. W. L. Flunery represents this well known tailoring company in Berea, and will fit you to stylish clothing of the best material and made to order at the most reasonable prices. See him before you order a ready made suit.

### EAST END

## MEAT MARKET

I have good, young Beef and Pork at all times at my Meat Market and Grocery Store at the east end of Chestnut street. Also good, fresh Groceries at lowest possible prices. Call and see me and save money.

B. F. HARRISON,  
Phone 106.



## The Man Behind The Brush

knows the necessary ingredients of good paint.

He knows that the life of a paint depends absolutely upon the thinner used.

The linseed oil is the mucilage or gum-stickum of paint. Mix the perfectly blended pigments of Hammer Condensed Paint with pure linseed oil and the result is a paint that sticks, which will neither blister nor peel and which has a lasting lustre and gloss.

A paint which is absolutely guaranteed to last five full years, or your money back.

This guarantee has back of it the Great Hammer Paint House of St. Louis, with a half million dollars in cash, and a reputation of a third of a century for "square dealing."

Besides getting the best paint on earth, you can save 25% on your next paint bill.—Drop in some day and let us show you how.

We are the only Agents for Hammer Paints in this place.

J. P. BICKNELL,  
Berea, Ky.

### An Ideal Heroine

## Barbara Winslow, Rebel

By ELIZABETH ELLIS

"There is something exceedingly winsome about Barbara; she is such a merry madcap of a girl, and yet as feminine as one could wish or imagine."  
Brooklyn Standard-Union



"Barbara is an alluring creature—a girl of brave heart, sweet spirit, high courage, and fascinating moods and qualities."  
Chicago Record-Herald.

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